

A FINITE ELEMENT PREPROCESSOR
FOR SAP IV AND ADINA

Adrian Earl Kibler

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Monterey, California



THESIS

A FINITE ELEMENT PREPROCESSOR
FOR SAP IV AND ADINA

by

Adrian Earl Kibler, Jr.

September 1977

Thesis Advisor:

G. Cantin

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(20. ABSTRACT Continued)

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A Finite Element Preprocessor
for SAP IV and ADINA

by

Adrian Earl Kibler, Jr.
Lieutenant, United States Navy
B.S.E.E., Pennsylvania State University, 1972

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requirements for the degree of

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September 1977

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The primary purpose of this thesis was to provide a method of checking the geometry and element connectivity input data for two finite element programs, ADINA and SAP IV. This preprocessor will accept the ADINA or SAP IV data deck, with minor modifications, and generate a graphical display of the finite element model. The display is an oblique orthographic projection, and any orientation may be specified. Several options are available: exploded plots, partial plots, node numbering, element numbering, and others. Elements with three nodes on the same edge are plotted with a continuous curve on each edge generated by an interpolated parabola. Displacement postprocessing capability also exists.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. GENERAL

The continued developments and advancements of the finite element method this last decade have provided greater machine capabilities than ever before. Here at the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS), two of the more favorable finite element programs are SAP IV [reference 1] for linear analysis and ADINA [reference 2] for nonlinear analysis. However, with the large amounts of numerical input/output data and automatic mesh generation, it is impractical to check and reduce this data without a graphical representation. Data checking is divided into two areas: preprocessing and postprocessing.

1. Preprocessing

Preprocessing is the checking of the input data deck. Errors in a finite element program occur basically in two areas. First, how close is the mathematical model (boundary conditions, loading conditions, material properties, etc.) to the real problem? Second, are numerical errors present, or did misinterpretation of instructions occur in data deck preparation? Of the second type, most common errors are found in the geometry and element connectivity data. Preprocessing includes the forming of a graphical representation of the finite element model on which geometry and element errors are easily detected. When

node and element numbering options are available, the graph aids in the physical interpretation of the output data. Preprocessing is not a foolproof method of eliminating errors, but it does provide a tremendous advantage to the user. Preprocessors may be incorporated into the data check mode of the finite element program. However, to modify a large and complex program is dangerous. This may not be the best approach. A safer method is to develop a pre-processor which will read the finite element program deck separately with minimum modifications to that deck.

2. Postprocessing

Though not as important as preprocessing, post-processing is extremely helpful in output analysis. Probably the most common and useful type of postprocessing is the contour plot. Appendix C of reference 4 lists a program developed to produce contour plots of stress data from finite element models. Contour plots can easily be adapted to a 2D system, but 3D requires plotting the contours on 2D surfaces, a bit more complicated. Two methods of post-processing of displacements are the plotting of a deformed model or placing scaled vectors at the nodes. In the cases where the displacements are small, multiplication by a magnification factor produces an exaggerated representation. Like preprocessing, postprocessing can be incorporated into the finite element program directly, or done separately. When done separately, the finite element program must still be modified slightly to obtain a punched deck of the stresses

and displacements in the desired format. This thesis is primarily concerned with preprocessing.

B. HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF PSAP1

A package [reference 4] containing digital computer programs for generating oblique orthographic projections and contour plots was produced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Langley Research Center (LRC) and distributed by the National Technical Information Service in January, 1975. The programs are completely general. Both programs contain options for selecting various plotting equipment including CALCOMP, VARIAN, and cathode ray tube (CRT) displays. With minor modifications, they can be adapted to most any system.

1. SUBROUTINE PSAP Implementation

Losh [reference 6], for his master's thesis in aeronautical engineering, implemented the preprocessor and postprocessor program, PSAP, at NPS in December, 1976. Modifying the LRC package [reference 4], Losh adapted SUBROUTINE PSAP to the NPS IBM 360/67 system using the CALCOMP model 765 plotter. PSAP serves as a preprocessor for SAP IV models, and serves as a postprocessor for displacements of those models. Unfortunately, PSAP is severely limited in the type of elements it can plot.

2. Motivation for SUBROUTINE PSAP1

With the introduction of the ADINA [reference 2] program at NPS in January, 1977, and with expectation of

doing future analysis on ceramic turbine blades, it was desired to expand PSAP to include all ADINA elements and the 8-20 node brick elements in SAP IV. Like PSAP, PSAP1 contains preprocessing and displacement postprocessing capabilities. PSAP1 is presented in this thesis and has the following improvements over PSAP:

- a. Preprocessing for all ADINA elements.
- b. SAP IV 8 and 8-20 node elements.
- c. Expansion of SUBROUTINE ERROR.
- d. Interpolation of curves using shape functions [reference 3] through three points on the edges of the 8-20 node brick elements and the 4-8 node plane elements.
- e. Improvements in defining the plot origin.
- f. Addition of an option (ISCALE = 0) to plot sections of a model without losing perspective.
- g. Several other minor modifications considered improvements.

C. PRESENT CAPABILITY

PSAP1 has the capability to plot all ADINA elements and all SAP IV elements except the pipe element. It will interpolate curves on the edges of 4-8 node plane elements and 8-20 node brick elements. Many options are given in Appendix A. Some of the more frequently used options are listed below:

1. Numbering of grid points (NOTAT = 1).
2. Numbering of the elements (NOTAT = 2).
3. Exploded plot (KDISP = 2).

4. Postprocessing of displacements (NUDISP or NVDISP or NWDISP = 1) in two forms: plot of deformed structure (KDISP = 1) or displacements represented by vectors at the nodes (KDISP = 3; see reference 6).

5. Symmetric representation about the XY (KSYMXY = 1), XZ (KSYMXZ = 1) or YZ (KSYMYZ = 1) planes.

6. Option to plot sections of the model (partial plot) to obtain a better view. Partial plots may be plotted to the scale of the complete model to avoid losing perspective (ISCALE = 0) or blown up to obtain a better view (ISCALE = 1). Multiple plots may be obtained using the same geometry and same displacement data (KODE = 1), same geometry and new displacement data (KODE = 2), or new geometry and new displacement data (KODE = 3; see figure 1).

In general, multiple plots (sections, partial plots, additional problems) present no problem. Plotting package user courtesy dictates that no more than 5 plots be placed on the CALCOMP plotter at any one time. Also, if the plots contain many elements (especially 8-20 node elements), it is possible to run out of space in the plotting data sets. When this happens, you will receive

ERROR IHC240I STAE, ABEND CODE IS: SYSTEM OB37 SYSPLIT.

The best thing to do is split the run into two jobs. If the job must be run on one job (i.e., a large number of elements in the model or an assembly drawing where the scale of multiple plots is the same), then SYSPLIT space

may be increased [references 7 and 8] by adding the card

```
//GO.SYSPLOT DD SPACE=(CYL,(needed space)),SYSOUT=C
```

just prior to card

```
//GO.FT10F001 DD UNIT = SYSDA
```

in Appendix A. It would be wise to seek advice from a consultant in Ingersoll 146 if additional plotting space is required.

D. EASE OF MODIFICATION

Both PSAP and PSAP1 are written to maintain as much generality as possible for ease of expansion and modification. Several FORTRAN statements, variables and subroutines are not used. They were left purposely unchanged. Although PSAP1 specifically reads ADINA and SAP IV data, it can easily be expanded to include any geometry and element data format. Simply study the read-in and storage methods (see Section II), and construct appropriate subroutines to read any particular format.

II. PROGRAM ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

A. PSAP1 FLOW CHART

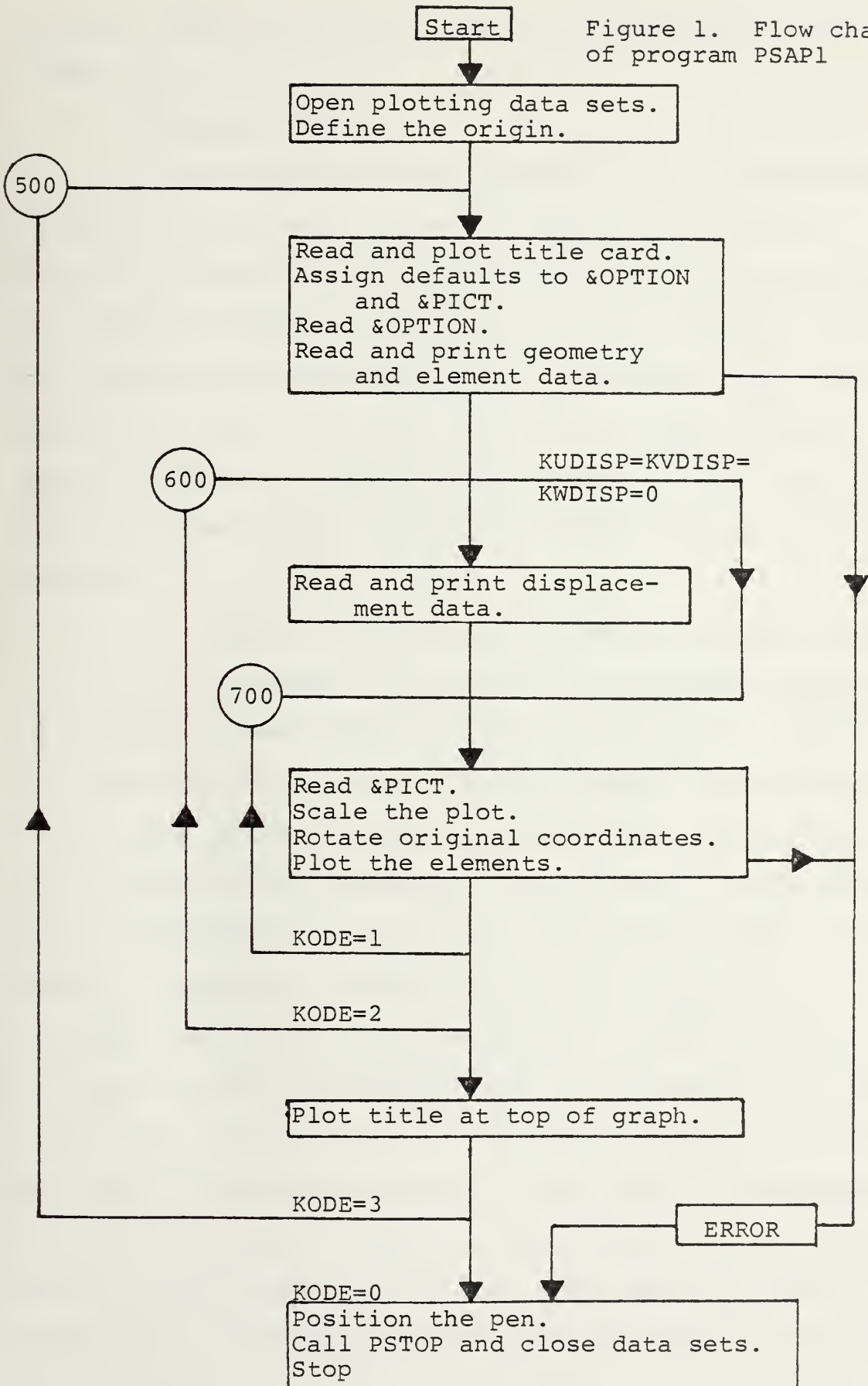
Figure 1 is a condensed flow chart of PSAP1. Probably the most important information given on this chart is the sequence in which the data cards, NAMELIST OPTION and NAMELIST PICT are read. Remember, when generating a sequence of plots, once a parameter has been defined, it retains that value until it is reassigned. Note that when $KODE = 1$ or 2 , the original values of NAMELIST OPTION and NAMELIST PICT are retained until they are changed. However, when $KODE = 3$ a new title card, NAMELIST OPTION and a set of problem data are read. All variables in NAMELIST OPTION and NAMELIST PICT are assigned their default values. A new problem begins in this case. It is important that the last NAMELIST PICT to be read must contain the value of $KODE = 0$.

B. NAMELISTS AND EULER ANGLES

1. NAMELIST OPTION

Description and default values of NAMELIST OPTION are given in Appendix A. Basically NAMELIST OPTION variables pertain to the given problem: the number of nodes, geometry format, displacement format, space between plots, and paper size. Default values for NAMELIST OPTION are set, and NAMELIST OPTION is read at the beginning of the problem. Assigned values will remain until exit from the

Figure 1. Flow chart of program PSAP1



program (KODE = 0) or a new set of problem data is read (KODE = 3).

2. NAMelist PICT

Like NAMelist OPTION, NAMelist PICT variable descriptions and default values are given in Appendix A. Basically NAMelist PICT variables pertain to a given plot. One NAMelist OPTION may apply to several successive plots, but each NAMelist PICT defines a unique plot. That plot may include the whole model, part of the model and any options defined in NAMelist PICT. NAMelist PICT also specifies the viewing plane through the Euler angles (figure 18, Appendix A).

a. Oblique Orthographic Projections (Euler Angles)

An example of an oblique orthographic projection of a finite element model is given in figure 18 in Appendix A. The model can be viewed in any selected orientation. Euler angle transformations are used to specify orientation of the model to be projected. As described in reference 4, this transformation resolves the coordinate system of the model to a principal viewing plane (i.e., X_OY_O , X_OZ_O , Y_OZ_O) on which the display is to be plotted. Prior to rotation, the model coordinate system (X,Y,Z) is coincident with the coordinate system containing the viewing planes (X_O, Y_O, Z_O). The viewing planes are fixed, and the model is rotated about its model coordinate system. The rotations (ψ, θ, ϕ) of the body about the model axes (X,Y,Z) are shown in figure 18, Appendix A. The NAMelist PICT variables KHORZ (horizontal

axis), KVERT (vertical axis), PSI (ψ), THETA (θ), and PHI (ϕ) specify the viewing plane and Euler angles. The order of the Euler angle rotations must be PSI, THETA and then PHI. Mathematical transformations are:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} X_O \\ Y_O \\ Z_O \end{Bmatrix} = [\underline{A}_\phi] [\underline{A}_\theta] [\underline{A}_\psi] \begin{Bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$[\underline{A}_\psi] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \psi & -\sin \psi & 0 \\ \sin \psi & \cos \psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\underline{A}_\theta] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & \sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\underline{A}_\phi] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \phi & -\sin \phi \\ 0 & \sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{bmatrix}$$

SUBROUTINE ROTAT calculates the transformation matrices for every NAMELIST PICT, except if ISCALE = 0. ISCALE = 0 directs the scale of the plot to be the same as that of the

previous plot. Should a rotation occur with ISCALE = 0, the plot width could exceed the paper width.

b. Scaling

The safest scaling method is automatic scaling (ISCALE = 1). The user may specify a scale (ISCALE = 2) and the plot origin (XORGN,YORGN), but one must be careful not to run the plotting pen off the graph paper. ISCALE = 0 is a very useful option. The plot will use the same scale as the previous plot. It is useful in an assembly graph where examination of a mesh in sections without losing perspective is desired. Example 3, Section III, illustrates the option ISCALE = 0. When ISCALE = 1 in a NAMELIST PICT defining a partial plot, a "blow-up" of that section is obtained. ISCALE cannot be zero in the first NAMELIST PICT.

c. Partial Plots

To develop a partial plot, three methods of segregating elements exist: first, by the X, Y, and Z cutting planes; second, by node numbers, and, third, by element numbers. If a model has an area where the elements are relatively small, a "blow-up" may be desired. Choose a numbering scheme or coordinates to define the section to be segregated using one of the methods above. Example 3 (figure 14, Section III) uses X, Y, and Z cutting planes to define the partial plots. Example 4 (figure 17, Section III) uses element numbers to section the plots.

C. NODAL POINT (GEOMETRY) INFORMATION READ-IN

Nodal point data is read in by the GEOMn subroutines (GEOM1, GEOM2, and GEOM9, see figure 2). Since SAP IV and ADINA data decks are similar, SUBROUTINES GEOM1 and GEOM9 are also very similar. They are both constructed to read and generate data in exactly the same way as ADINA and SAP IV. All data not needed by PSAP1 is disregarded and the nodal point data is stored in array ZZZ (figure 3). After studying storage array ZZZ and GEOM1 (or GEOM9), a user moderately familiar with FORTRAN programming could easily construct a user supplied subroutine (GEOM2) to read the nodal point data in any desired format.

D. ELEMENT (CONNECTIVITY) INFORMATION READ-IN

After reading and storing the nodal point data, the element data must be read. The GEOMn subroutine will read the element control card (NPAR, references 1 and 2). SUBROUTINE ELTYPE (figure 2) calls the proper element subroutine to read the element data specified on the element control card. If several groups of elements are to be read, the process is repeated until all of the element groups have been read. Although the nodal point data is stored in array ZZZ, the element connectivity is read and stored on device 10 (disk).

E. DISPLACEMENT DATA READ-IN FOR DISPLACEMENT POSTPROCESSING

Displacement data may be read in (figure 1) by SUBROUTINE DATA9 (KDATA=9) or SUBROUTINES DATA1 or DATA5 (user supplied,

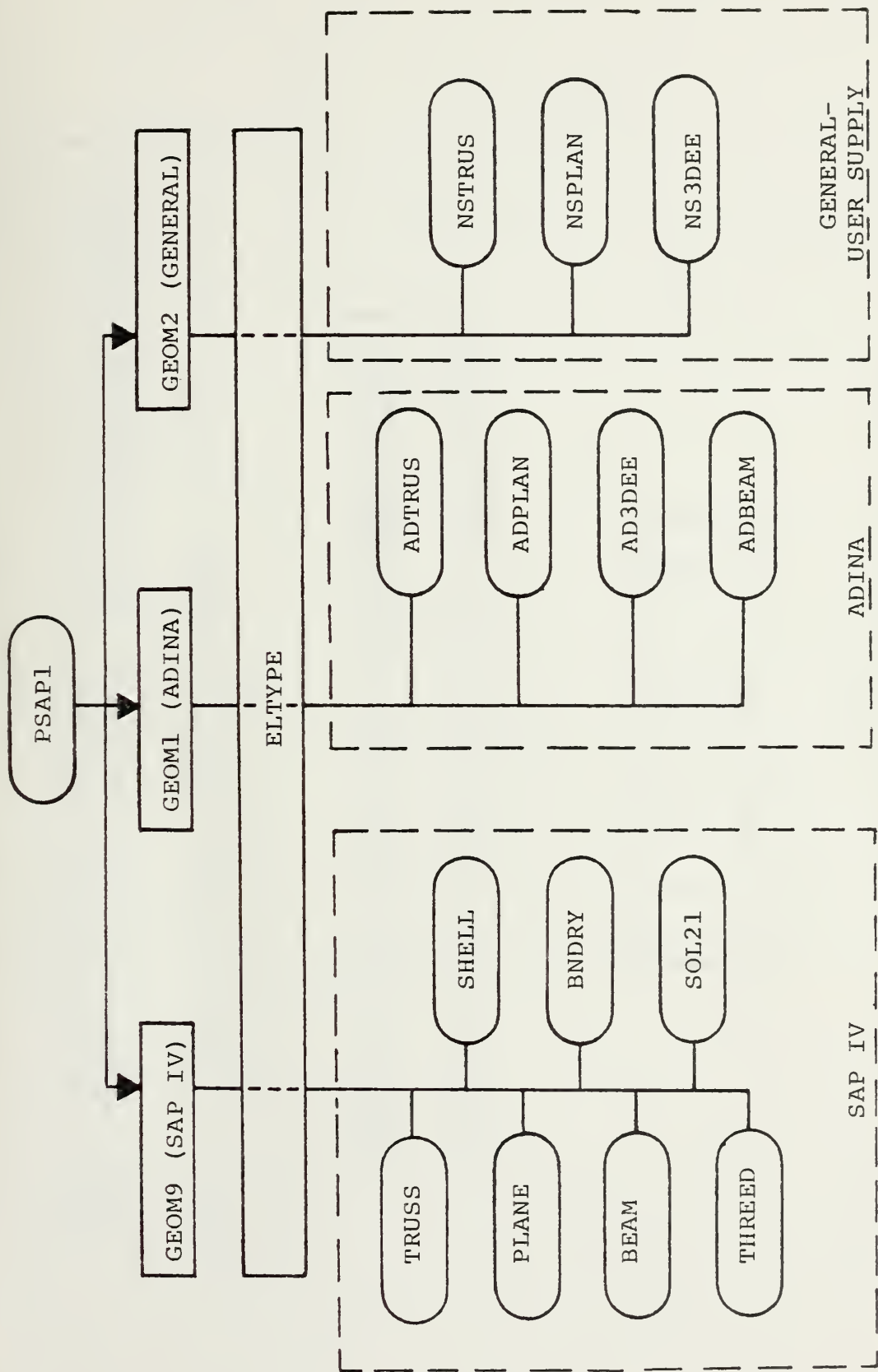


Figure 2. Flow chart for reading geometry and element connectivity data.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 \text{ZZZ}(1) & \text{ZZZ}(N+1) & \text{ZZZ}(2N+1) & \text{ZZZ}(3N+1) & \text{ZZZ}(4N+1) & \text{ZZZ}(5N+1) & \text{ZZZ}(6N+1) \\
 \text{ZZZ}(2) & \text{ZZZ}(N+2) & \text{ZZZ}(2N+2) & \text{ZZZ}(3N+2) & \text{ZZZ}(4N+2) & \text{ZZZ}(5N+2) & \text{ZZZ}(6N+2) \\
 " & " & " & " & " & " & " \\
 " & " & " & " & " & " & " \\
 \text{ZZZ}(N) & \text{ZZZ}(2N) & \text{ZZZ}(3N) & \text{ZZZ}(4N) & \text{ZZZ}(5N) & \text{ZZZ}(6N) & \text{ZZZ}(7N)
 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a)

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 \text{NUMPT}(1) & \text{XPT}(1) & \text{YPT}(1) & \text{ZPT}(1) & \text{UPT}(1) & \text{VPT}(1) & \text{WPT}(1) \\
 \text{NUMPT}(2) & \text{XPT}(2) & \text{YPT}(2) & \text{ZPT}(2) & \text{UPT}(2) & \text{VPT}(2) & \text{WPT}(2) \\
 " & " & " & " & " & " & " \\
 " & " & " & " & " & " & " \\
 \text{NUMPT}(N) & \text{XPT}(N) & \text{YPT}(N) & \text{ZPT}(N) & \text{UPT}(N) & \text{VPT}(N) & \text{WPT}(N)
 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 1 & \text{X1} & \text{Y1} & \text{Z1} & \text{U1} & \text{V1} & \text{W1} \\
 2 & \text{X2} & \text{Y2} & \text{Z2} & \text{U2} & \text{V2} & \text{W2} \\
 " & " & " & " & " & " & " \\
 " & " & " & " & " & " & " \\
 N & \text{XN} & \text{YN} & \text{ZN} & \text{UN} & \text{VN} & \text{WN}
 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c)

Figure 3. Nodal point and displacement storage arrays.
 N = The number of nodes. (a) Array in subroutine PSAP1.
 (b) Arrays in subroutines called by PSAP1. (c) Nodal
 coordinates and displacements in (a) and (b).

KDATA=1 or 5). When read, displacement data is stored in the last three columns of array ZZZ (figure 3). PSAP1 can postprocess displacements for both ADINA and SAP IV. The difficulty comes in obtaining a punched deck of cards. Reference 6 gives a description of how to obtain a deck of cards for SAP IV in a format acceptable to SUBROUTINE DATA9. ADINA has no such provision. However, when preprocessing, the displacement data will be omitted (NUDISP=NVDISP=NWDISP=0), and this step will be by-passed.

F. PLOTTING LOGIC

SUBROUTINE PLOTX (figure 4) is the main plotting routine. Since the nodal point data is stored in array ZZZ and the connectivity is stored on device 10, it is a simple matter to read the connectivity from device 10 (one element at a time), and connect the nodes as they are defined in references 1 and 2. For example, NEND = number of nodes defining the connectivity of a single element, NUMEL = the element number and NODE(NEND) is the array containing the connectivity. Device 10 contains this information successively for each element. The statement

```
READ(10) NEND,NUMEL,(NODE(I),I=1,NEND)
```

will read the element connectivity to be plotted. The 8-20 node brick (ADINA and SAP IV) and the 4-8 node plane elements (ADINA) may have 3 points defining each edge. If the midpoint node is defined, then isoparametric

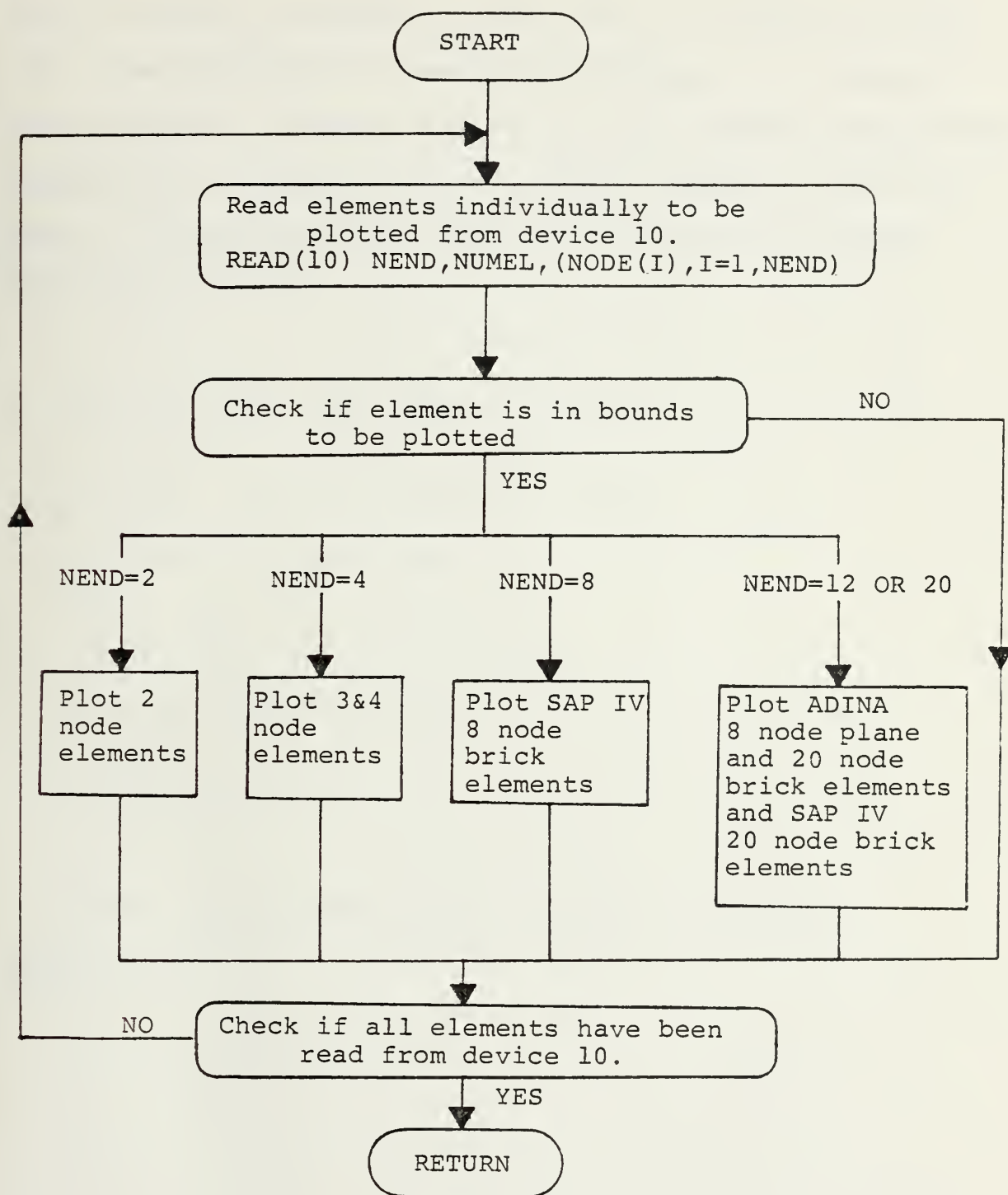


Figure 4. Flow chart for PSAP1 plotting subroutine, PLOTX. Array NODE contains the connectivity of the element being plotted. NEND = the number of nodes defining the connectivity of a single element. NUMEL = the element number.

shape functions (reference 3) are used to interpolate along the three-node edges. These shape functions are identical to those used by ADINA and SAP IV, so the geometry represented graphically is identical to the problem solved in ADINA and SAP IV. SUBROUTINE CURVE does the interpolation with the following equations:

$$X_O = N1 * X_{01} + N2 * X_{02} + N3 * X_{03}$$

$$Y_O = N1 * Y_{01} + N2 * Y_{02} + N3 * Y_{03}$$

$$N1 = S * (S - 1.0) / 2.0$$

$$N2 = - (S + 1.0) * (S - 1.0)$$

$$N3 = S * (S + 1.0) / 2.0$$

$$-1.0 \leq S \leq 1.0$$

PSAP1 uses the NPS plotting package [reference 5] subroutines.

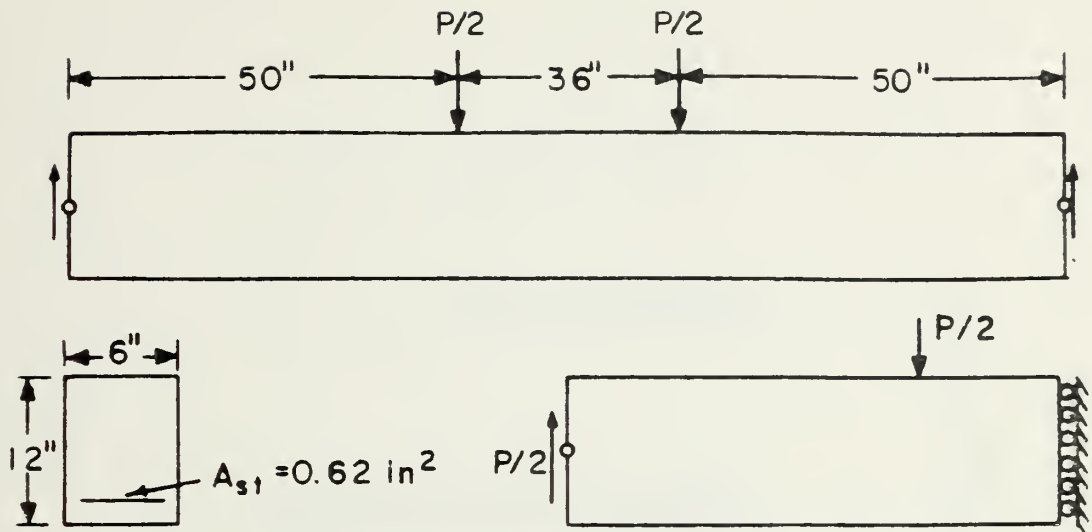
III. PSAP1 SAMPLE PROBLEMS

The following examples have been chosen to illustrate some of the most useful options of PSAP1. Prior to attempting to use PSAP1, the user should have the problem defined and the cards punched in the format of references 1 and 2. Appendix A of this thesis gives a complete description of deck preparation for PSAP1 here at NPS. This section should prove helpful in the understanding and interpretation of the options presented in Appendix A.

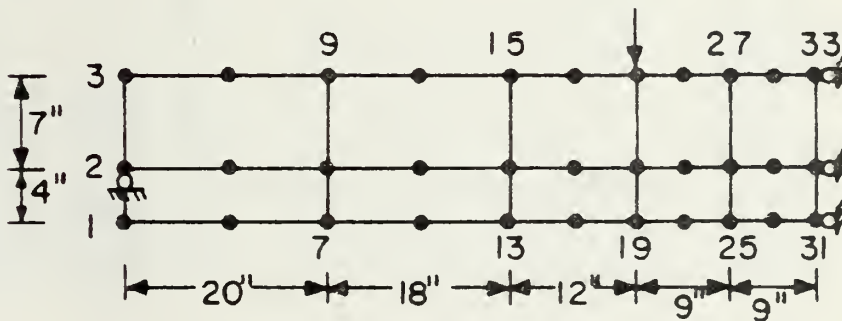
A. ADINA EXAMPLES

1. Reinforced Concrete Beam (example 1, figure 5)

This example was chosen because it illustrates the importance of the exploded plot when more than one element group is used. It is taken from the ADINA manual [reference 1]. Figure 6 is a listing of the data cards as they are prepared for ADINA. Figure 7 indicates how that deck would be modified for PSAP1. Note: load cards are removed, NAMELIST OPTION and NAMELIST PICT are added, and the title to be plotted on the graph is added in figure 7. Otherwise, figures 6 and 7 are the same. Figure 8, part (a), illustrates an undistorted ($KDISP = 0$) PSAP1 plot with the nodes numbered ($NOTAT = 1$). Figure 8, part (b), shows the same mesh in an exploded form ($KDISP = 2$) with the elements numbered ($NOTAT = 2$). Note how the truss elements are visible in the exploded plot.



BEAM DIMENSIONS



FINITE ELEMENT IDEALIZATION

MATERIAL PROPERTIES:

$$\sigma_c = 3740 \text{ psi}$$

$$\sigma_t = 458 \text{ psi}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{steel}} = 44000 \text{ psi}$$

$$E_{\text{concrete}} = 6100 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\nu = 0.2$$

$$E_{\text{steel}} = 30000 \text{ ksi}$$

$$E_{\text{steel}} = 300 \text{ ksi}$$

Figure 5. Example 1, ADINA truss and 8 node plane elements, Reinforced Concrete Beam (Given on page 84, reference 2).


```

1 10 1 0
1 1 000733863 0 300.
0.620 44.0 1 3 0.
30000. 1 4 1 0 0.
10 28 31 1 0.

2 10 1 0
1 1 000217164
6100. 0.20
0.458 -3.74 1 7 5
1 8 2 1 1 6
5 6 6 1 1 29
32 26 25 1 1 6
6 6 3 1 8 6
9 3 2 1 1 6
10 27 26 1 32 30
33 27 26 1 32 30

TRUSS ELEMENT INPUT 3 1 3

2D CONTINUUM ELEMENT INPUT 5 1 0 0 0
0 3 3 0 0.

0.0005 0.50
0 4 0 6.
0 28 0 6.
0 5 0 6.
0 29 0 6.

APPLIED LOAD DATA
1 9 0.0 8.0 1.0 3.2 2.0 4.8 3.0 6.4
0.4.0 5.0 11.0 7.0 12.5
2i 3 13.5 1 -0.5

```

Figure 6. Example 1, ADINA input deck listing, page 2 of 2.

**** Not part of input deck.


```

1
*****
INITIAL CONDITIONS
*****
1 10 1 0
0.620 -0.00733863 0.300.
30000. 1 4 1 0.
10 28 31 1 0.
*****
TRUSS ELEMENTS
3 1 1 3
1 3 0.
1 0 0.
*****
2D CONTINUUM ELEMENT INPUT
6 3 5 1 0 0 0
0.0005 0.50
0 4 0 6.
0 28 0 6.
0 5 0 6.
0 29 0 6.
*****
APPLIED LOAD DATA IS REMOVED
*****
NAMELIST PICT (UNDEFORMED STRUCTURE)
*****
NAMELIST PICT (EXPLODED PLOT)
*****
&PICT
&KX=2,
&KV=3,
&NOTAT=1,
&PLOTSZ=8.75,
&CODE=1,
&END
*****
&PICT
&DMAGS=0.7,
&KDISP=2,
&KODE=0,
&NOTAT=2,
&PLOTSZ=9.0,
&END
*****
***** Not part of input deck

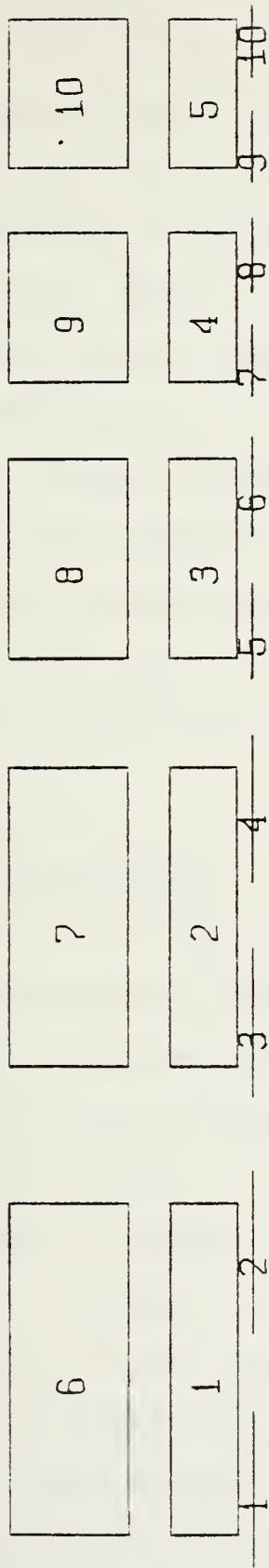
```

Figure 7. Example 1, PSAP1 input deck listing, page 2 of 2.

3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33
2	5	8	11	14	17	20	23	26	29	32
1	4	7	10	13	16	19	22	25	28	31

(a) Undeformed structure (KDISP=0), nodes numbered (NOTAT=1).

Figure 8. Example 1, PSAP1 output graphs, page 1 of 2.



(b) Exploded plot (KDISP=2), elements numbered (NOTAT=2).

Figure 8. Continued, page 2 of 2.

2. Flat Plate With Hole (example 2, figure 9)

This is a well known problem with which one can calculate the stress concentration on a hole in a plate under axial tension. Figure 10 is a listing of the PSAP1 deck set-up. The mesh is composed of ADINA variable 4-8 node plane elements. Notice on figure 11, parts (a) and (b), how the interpolating shape functions round off the 3-node edges. Part (a) has the nodes numbered (NOTAT = 1). Part (b) has the elements numbered (NOTAT = 2), and illustrates the use of the symmetry option (KSYMXY=KSYMxz=1). The symmetry option enables one to obtain a picture of the complete plate even though the model only consisted of a quarter plate with proper boundary conditions.

B. SAP IV EXAMPLES

1. SAP IV Truss Problem (example 3, figure 12)

Figure 13 is a listing of the PSAP1 data deck. Figure 14 indicates how multiple partial plots can be used to obtain a better representation of the model. Part (a) of figure 14 is the complete model. Part (b) is the left half (XXMAX = 50'), and part (c) is the right half (XXMIN = 50', XXMAX = 1.0E20'). Notice also that for Parts (b) and (c), ISCALE = 0, which means succeeding plots have the same scale as the first. Had ISCALE equaled 1 (blow-up), then the width of the half view would have been the same as the complete model. Figure 14 size is limited by the NAMELIST PICT variable PLOTSZ.

Figure 9. Example 2, flat plate with a hole in tension. ADINA 4-8 node plane element.

Thickness = 1 inch

Young's modulus = 30.0×10^6 psi

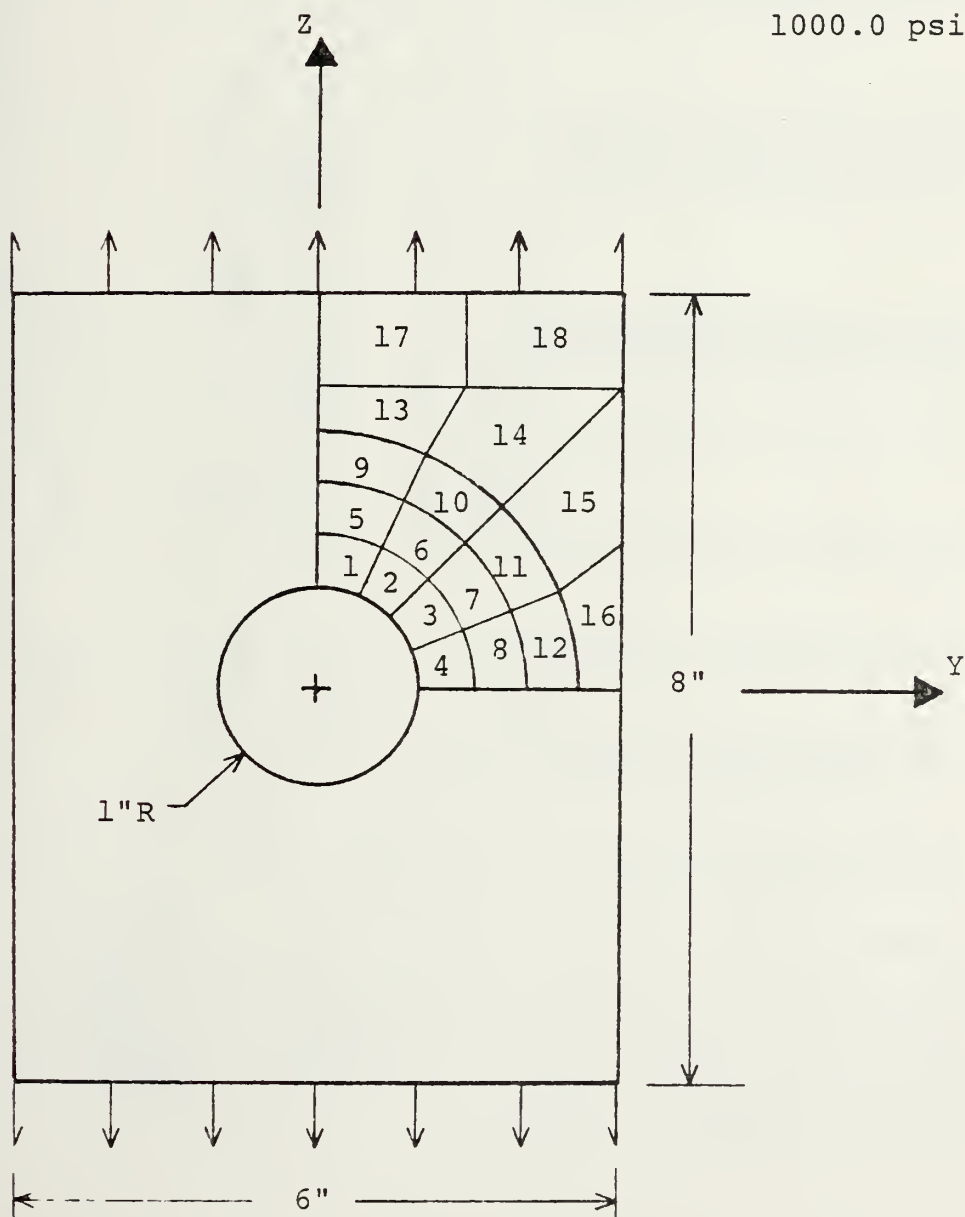
Poisson's ratio = .333

Total elements = 18

Total nodes = 44

Distributed Load =

1000.0 psi




```

      *****
      APPLIED LOAD DATA IS REMOVED
      *****
      NAMELIST PICT (ACTUAL STRUCTURE)

      &PICT
      KHCRT=2,
      KVERT=3,
      NOTAT=1,
      PLOTSZ=7.6,
      ISCALE=1,
      KODE=2,
      &END

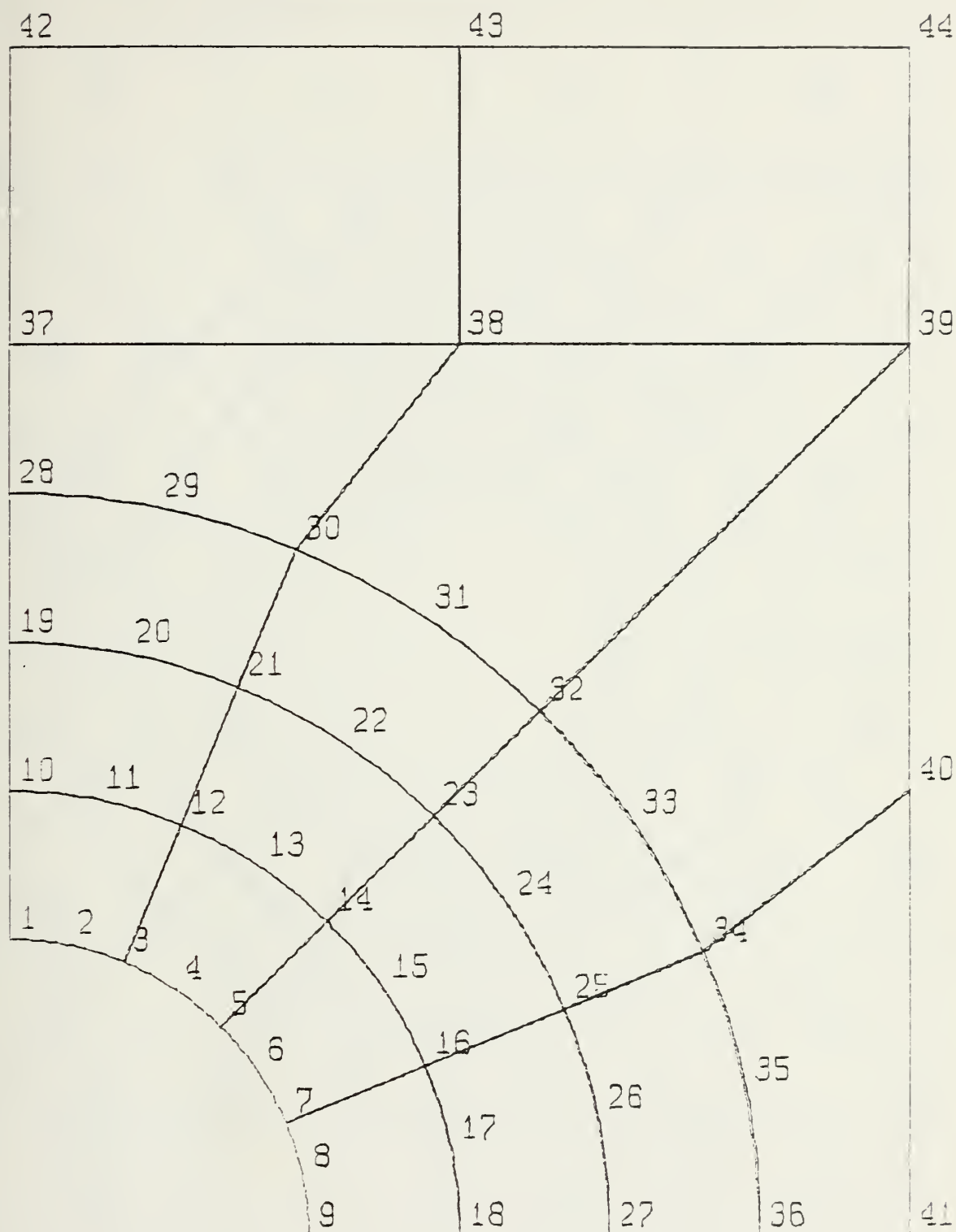
      *****
      NAMELIST PICT (SYMMETRIC REPRESENTATION)

      &PICT
      PLOTSZ=8.0
      NOTAT=2,
      KSYMxz=1,
      KSYMxy=1,
      KODE=0,
      &END

```

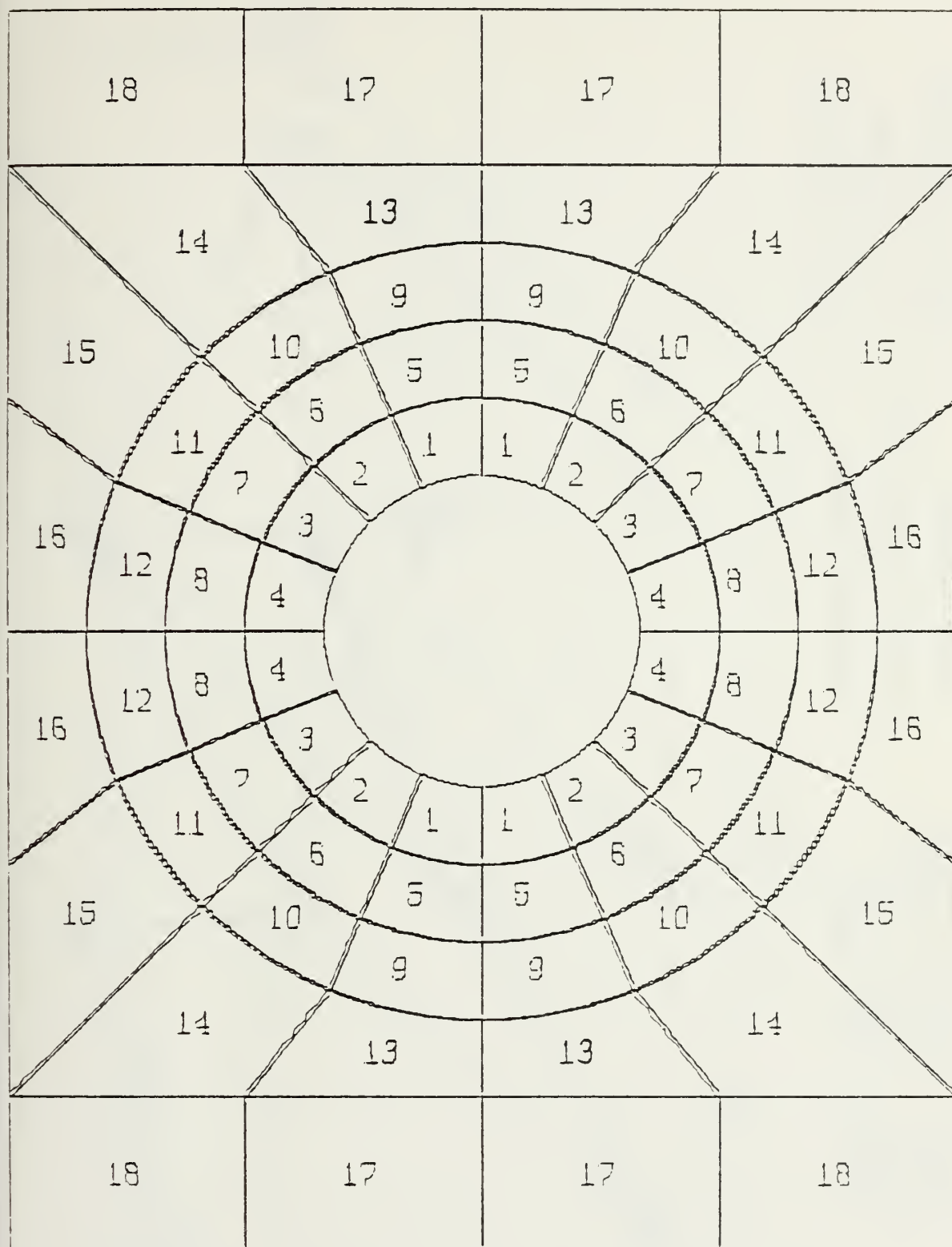
Figure 10. Example 2, PSAP1 input deck listing, page 3 of 3.

***** Not part of input deck.

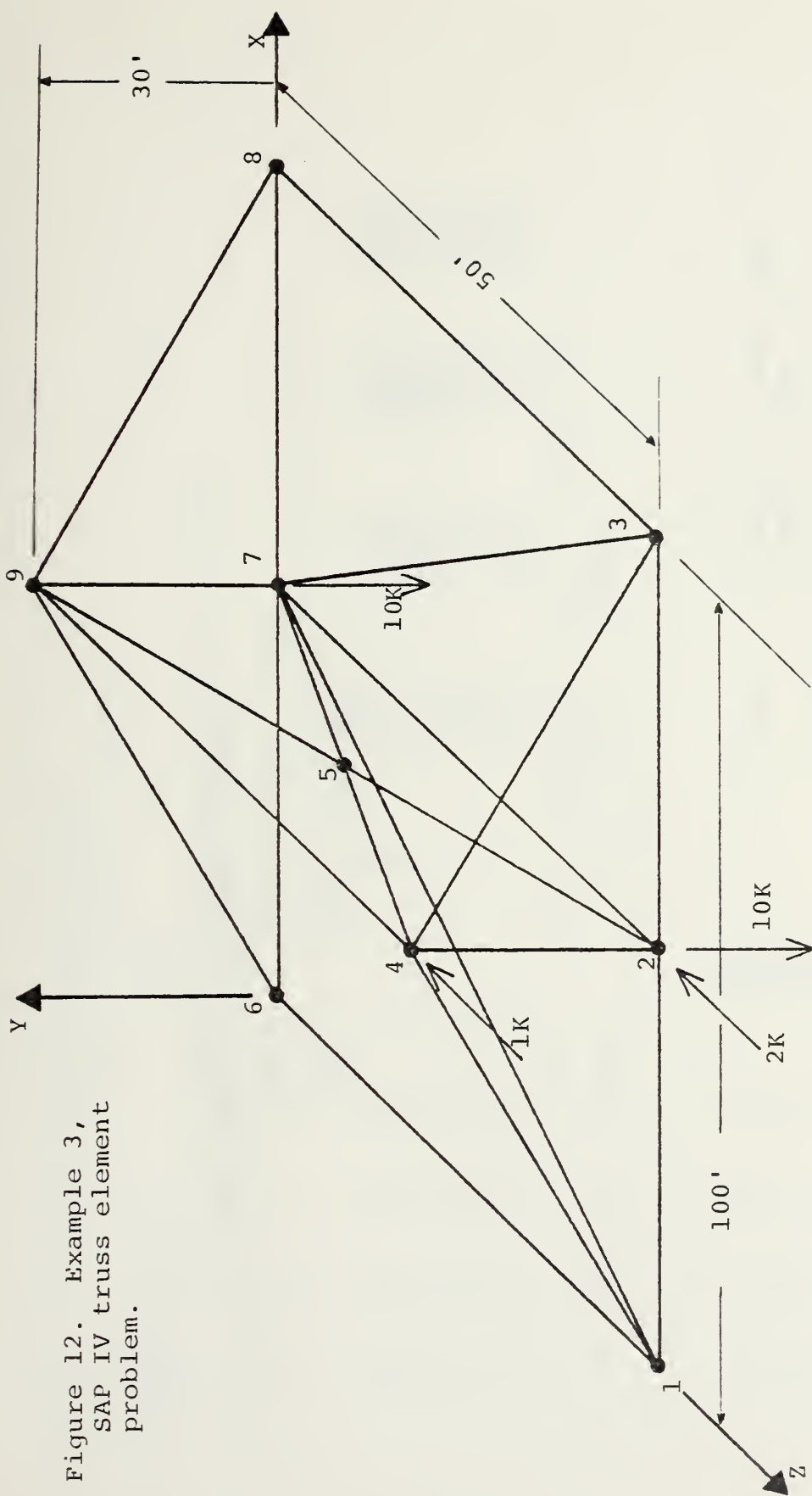


(a) Actual mesh, nodes numbered.

Figure 11. Continued, page 2 of 2.



(b) Symmetric representation, elements numbered.



Young's modulus = 4.32×10^9 LB/SQFT
 Cross-sectional area = 7.0×10^{-2} SQFT
 Weight density = 4.89×10^2 LB/SQFT

BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

NODE	X	Y	Z
1	fixed	fixed	free
3	free	fixed	free
6	fixed	fixed	free
8	free	fixed	free

All others are free.


```

10 3 8 1 70.0
11 2 5 1 70.0
12 4 5 1 70.0
13 4 5 1 70.0
14 5 9 1 70.0
15 5 7 1 70.0
16 6 7 1 70.0
17 6 8 1 70.0
18 7 9 1 70.0
19 7 9 1 70.0
20 8 9 1 70.0

```

LOAD,LOAD CASE MULTIPLIER AND DYNAMIC ANALYSIS
CARDS REMOVED

NAMLIST PICT FOR TCTAL MESH

```

&PICT
KHCRZ=1,
KVERT=2,
PSI=-20.0,
PHI=25.0,
THETA=-40.0,
PLCTSZ=4.5,
NCTAT=1,
KODE=1,
&ENC

```

NAMLIST PICT (LEFT HAND SIDE)

```

&PICT
XXMAX=50.0,
ISCALE=C,
&ENC

```

NAMLIST PICT (RIGHT HAND SIDE)

```

&PICT
XXMAX=1.0E20,
XXMIN=50.0,
KODE=C,
&ENC

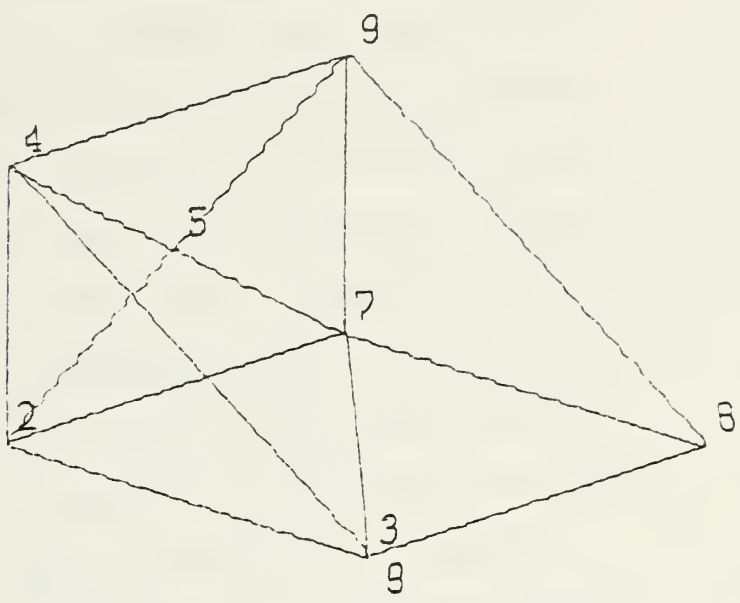
```

Figure 13. Example 3, PSAP1 input deck listing, page 2 of 2.

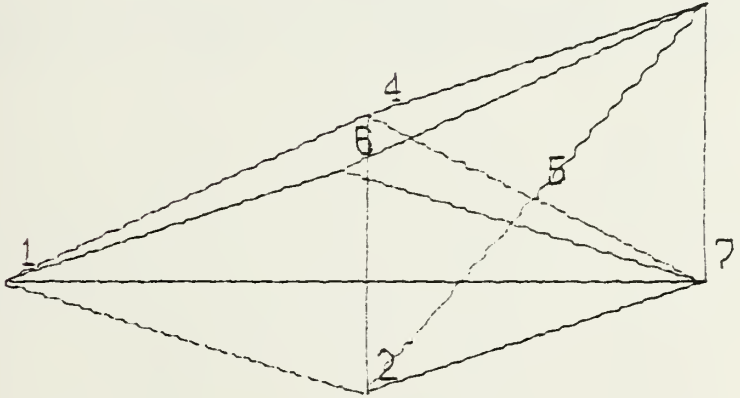
**** Not part of input deck.

Figure 14. Example 3, PSAP1 output graphs.

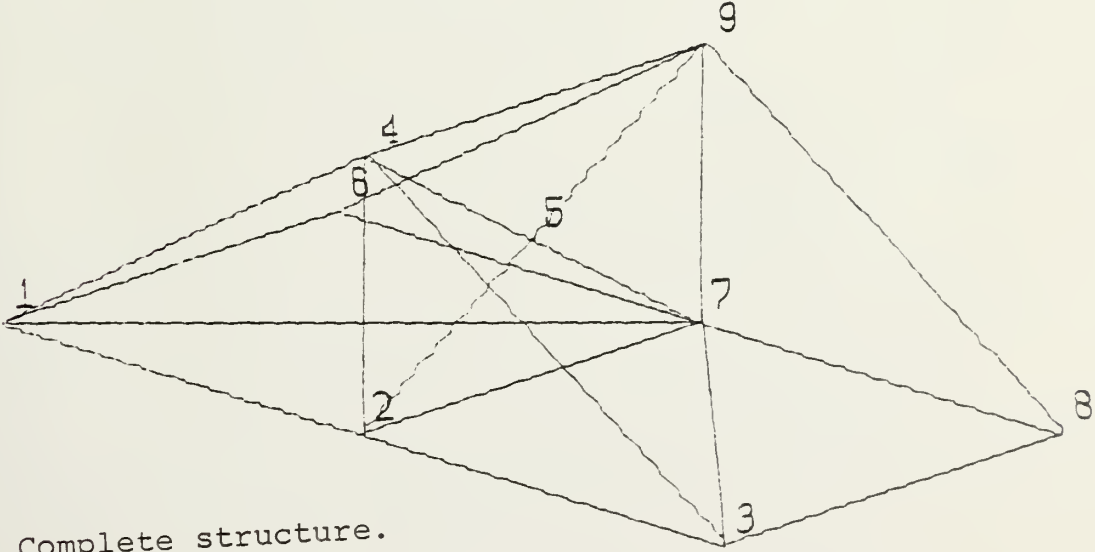
(c) Right hand side.



(b) Left hand side.

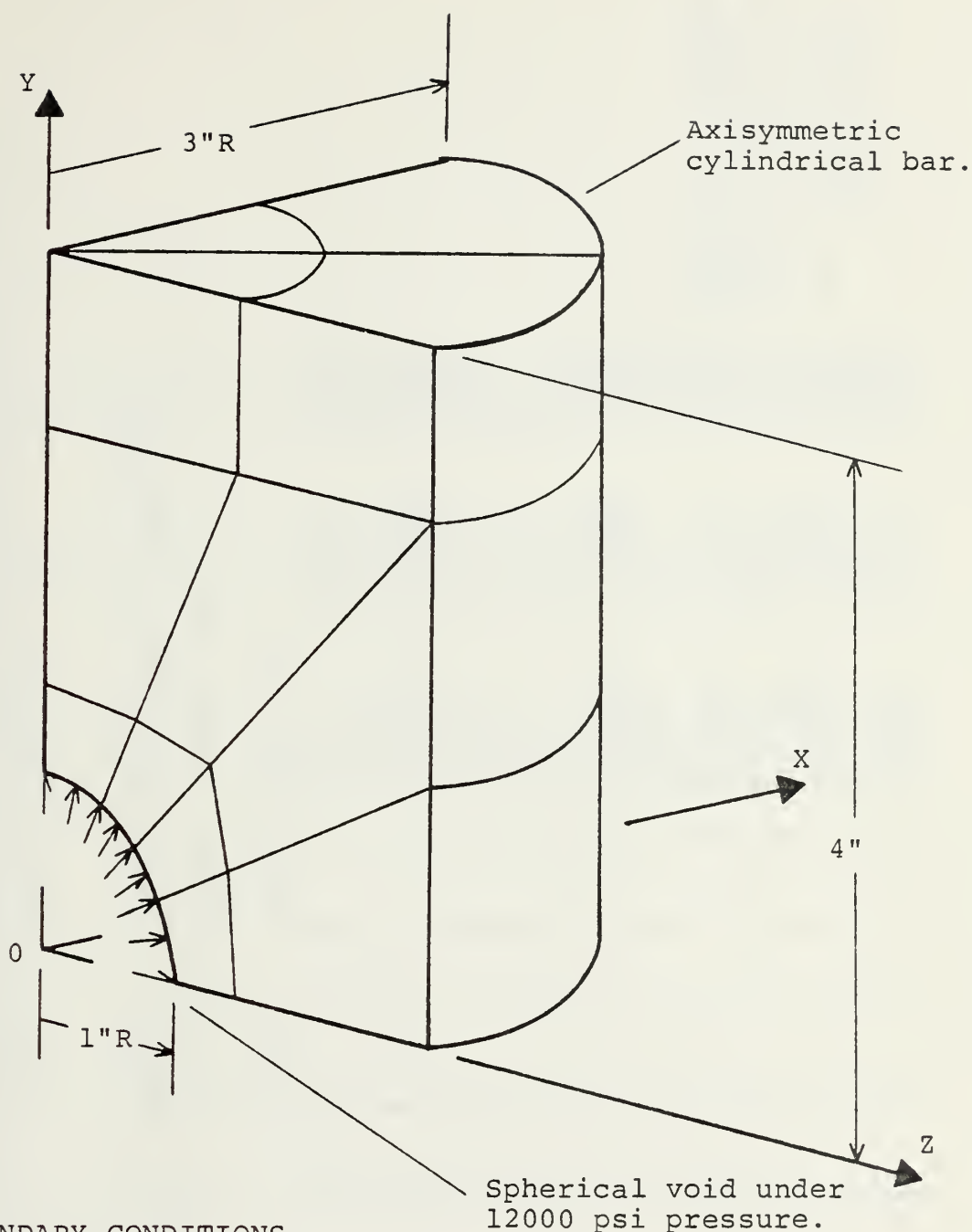


(a) Complete structure.



2. Cylindrical Bar With Spherical Hole (example 4, figure 15)

This mesh could have several uses. Two might be to calculate stress concentrations if the bar is under axial load or to calculate loading if the void is under pressure (i.e., dispersed nuclear fuel pellet). Figure 16 is a listing of the PSAP1 data deck. Figure 17, part (a), is a representation of the complete model. Parts (b), (c), (d), and (e) of figure 17 are partial plots of the total structure using options of the undeformed structure (KDISP = 0) with node numbering (NOTAT = 1), and the exploded plot (KDISP = 2) with element numbering (NOTAT = 2).



BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

X fixed on YZ plane ($X = 0$)
 Y fixed on XZ plane ($Y = 0$)
 Z fixed on XY plane ($Z = 0$)

Young's modulus =
 $30.0 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}$

Poisson's ratio =
 $.333$

Figure 15. Example 4, six inch diameter cylindrical bar with a two inch diameter spherical void on the center line under pressure.

100	92	94	102	54	46	48	56	97	93	98	101	51	47	52	55
74	71	72	75	0	0										
8	20	0	1	62	54	56	64	105	101	106	109	59	55	60	63
108	100	102	110	0											
77	74	75	78	84	0	80	86	114		115	118	81		82	85
9	14	0	1	0	0	BLANK	CARD								
117	113	113	119	0	0	84	94	122	118	123	126	89	85	90	93
10	16	0	1	0	0	0	0								
125	117	119	127	92	84	86	CARD								
						BLANK									
11	14	0	1	0	0	1	9	36		37	41	1		4	8
40	34	34	42	7	1	BLANK	CARD								
12	16	0	1	0	0	0									
48	40	42	50	15	7	9	17	44	41	45	49	11	8	12	16
						BLANK	CARD								
13	16	0	1	0	0	0									
56	48	50	58	23	15	17	25	52	45	53	57	1	16	20	24
						BLANK	CARD								
14	16	0	1	0	0	0									
64	56	58	66	31	23	25	33	60	57	61	65	1	24	28	32
						BLANK	CARD								
15	18	0	1	0	0	0									
86	80	80	88	40	34	34	42	82		83	87	36		37	41
69	67	67	70	0											
16	20	0	1	0	0	42	50	90	87	91	95	44	41	45	49
54	86	88	96	48	40										
72	69	70	73	0	0	50	58	98	95	99	103	52	49	53	57
102	20	56	104	56	48										
75	72	73	76	0	0										
18	20	0	1	64	56	58	66	106	103	107	111	60	57	61	65
110	102	104	112	0	0										
78	75	76	79	0	0										
119	114	0	1	0	0	80	88	115		116	120	82		83	87
	113	113	121	86	80	BLANK	CARD								
						BLANK									
20	16	0	1	0	0	86	96	123	120	124	128	90	87	91	95
127	119	121	129	94	0	88	CARD								
						BLANK									

Figure 16. Continued, page 5 of 6. ***** Not part of input deck.

NAMELIST PICT FOR TCTAL STRUCTURE

```

&PICT
KHCRZ=2,
KVERT=3,
PHI=10.0,
THETA=10.0,
PSI=45.0,
ISCALE=2,
XCRGN=C.4,
PSCALE=0.5714,
KCODE=1,
&END
    
```

NAMELIST PICT, ELEMENTS 1-10, NODES NUMBERED

```

&PICT
ISCALE=C,
NCTAT=1,
XLFT=C.1,
NELMAX=10,
&END
    
```

NAMELIST PICT, ELEMENTS 1-10, EXPLODED PLOT

```

&PICT
NOTAT=2,
KDISP=2,
DMAGS=C.5,
XLFT=0.151,
&END
    
```

NAMELIST PICT, ELEMENTS 11-20, NODES NUMBERED

```

&PICT
NOTAT=1,
XLFT=C.1,
KDISP=C,
NELMIN=11,
NELMAX=20,
&END
    
```

NAMELIST PICT, ELEMENTS 11-20, EXPLODED PLOT

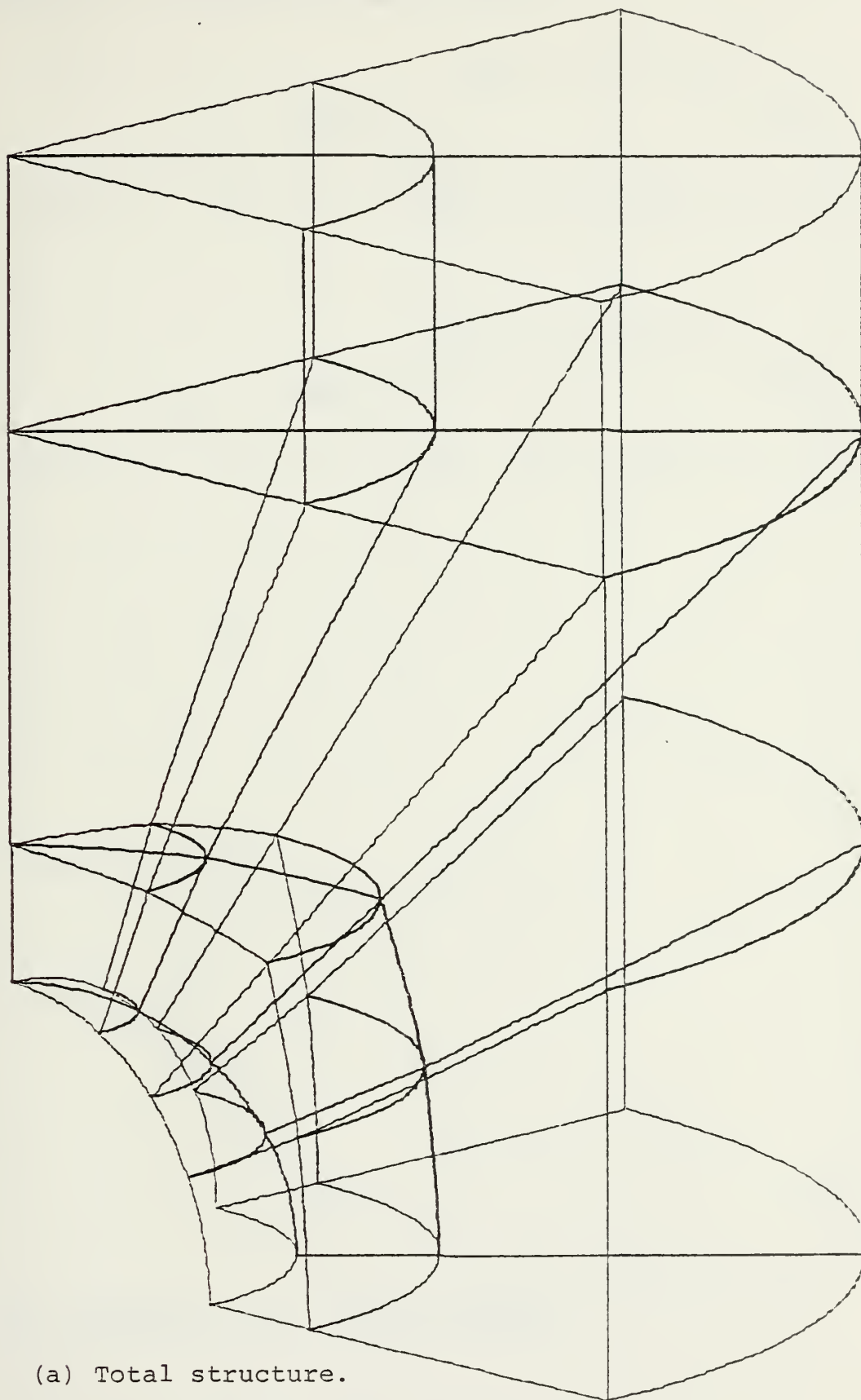
```

&PICT
NOTAT=2,
KDISP=2,
DMAGS=C.5,
XLFT=0.151,
KCODE=0,
&END
    
```

Figure 16. Continued, page 6 of 6.

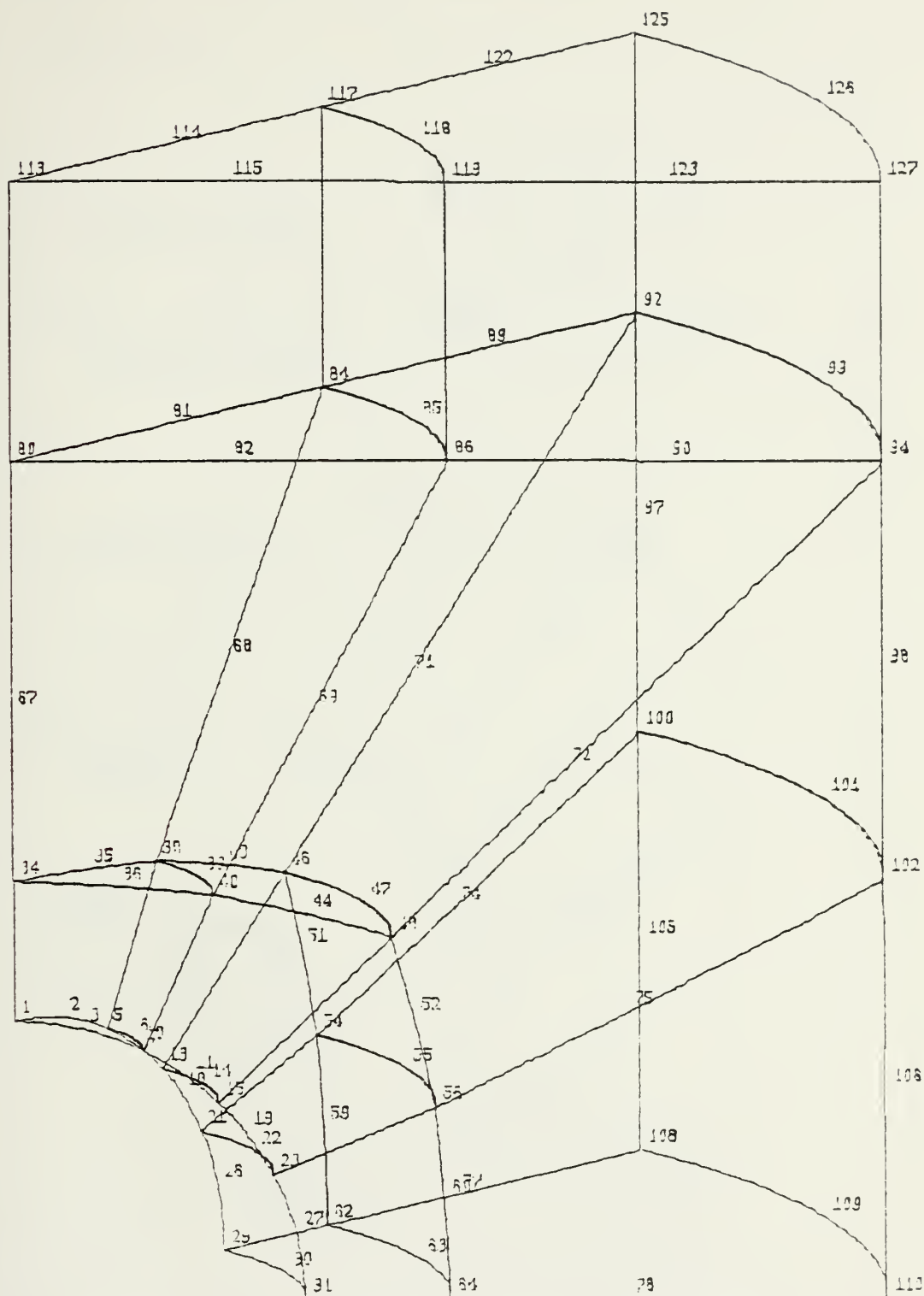
***** Not part of input deck.

Figure 17. Example 4, PSAP1 output graphs, page 1 of 5.



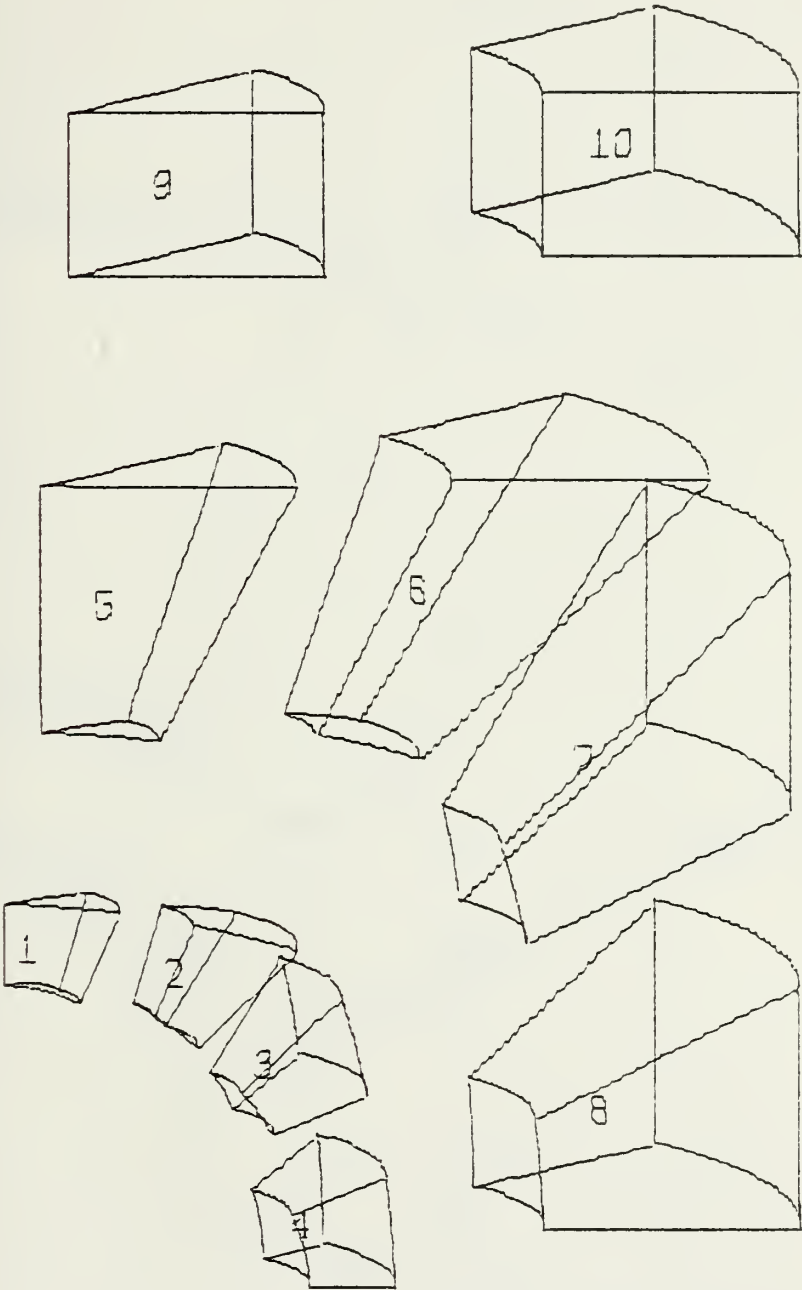
(a) Total structure.

Figure 17. Continued, page 2 of 5.



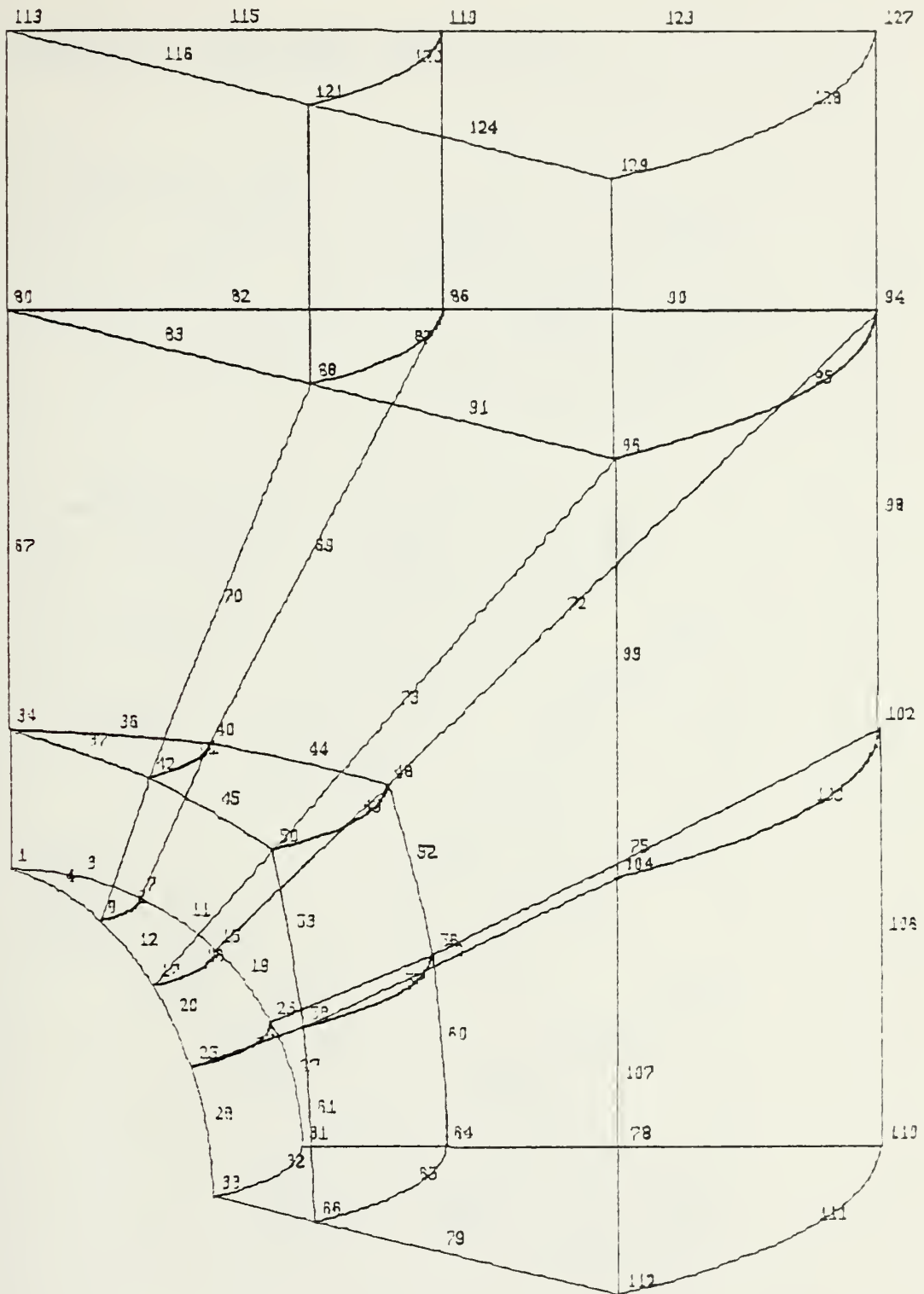
(b) Elements 1-10, nodes numbered.

Figure 17. Continued, page 3 of 5.



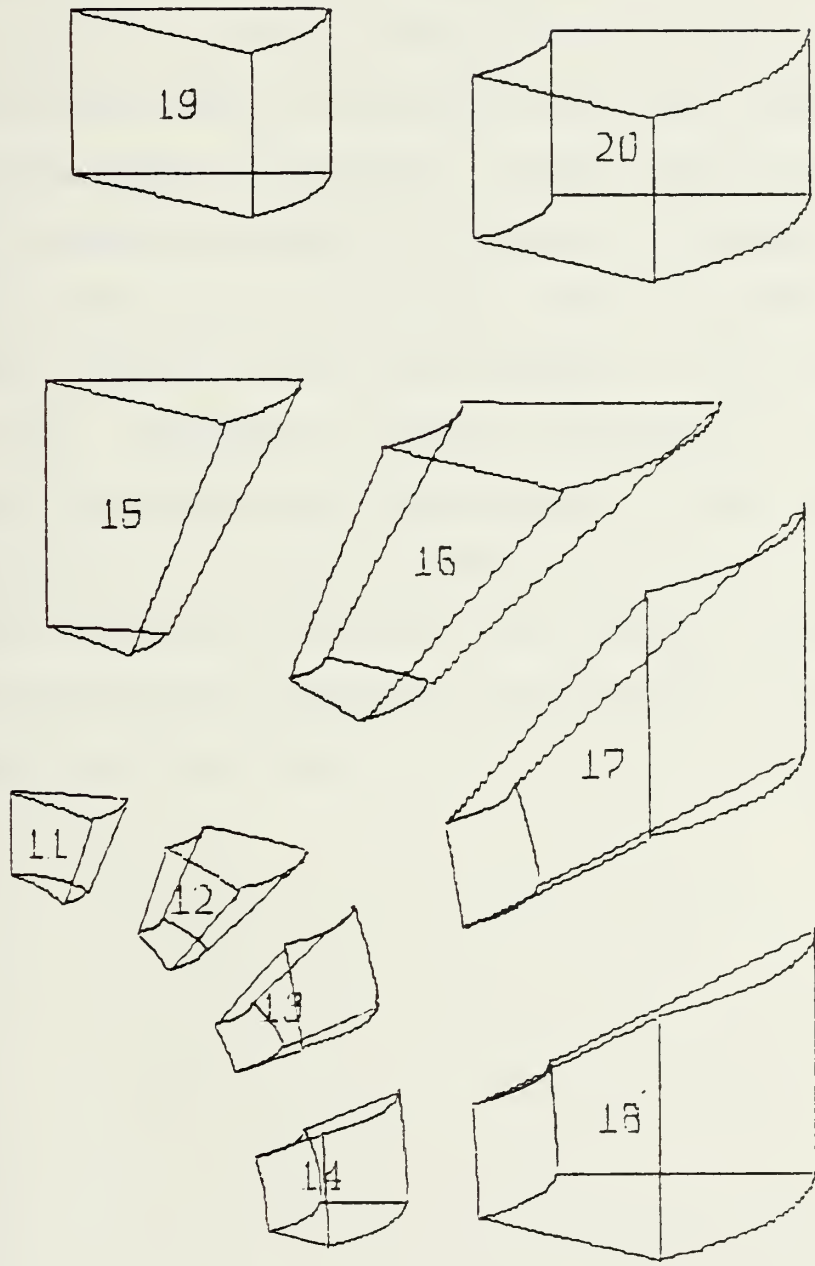
(c) Elements 1-10, elements numbered, exploded plot.

Figure 17. Continued, page 4 of 5.



(d) Elements 11-20, nodes numbered.

Figure 17. Continued, page 5 of 5.



(e) Elements 11-20, elements numbered, exploded plot.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With a little study of PSAP1 and figure 2, one realizes how simple it would be to expand PSAP1 to include virtually an unlimited number of geometry data input formats. Simply supply the GEOMn subroutines, element subroutines and modify SUBROUTINE ELTYPE if necessary. Another interesting project would be to incorporate PSAP1 into ADINA and SAP IV so that a mesh plot could be obtained in the data check mode only. Reference 4 contains routines for plotting stress contours which could be incorporated. Hidden line logic is available. It would be difficult but could be incorporated. Hidden line plots are pretty, but they are not very practical when preprocessing because in preprocessing it is advantageous to see all of the nodes.

APPENDIX A
PSAP1 USERS MANUAL

I. NAMELISTS

It may be useful for the user to review NAMELISTs in any good FORTRAN manual. However, a short description of the NAMELIST input is given here. Only columns 2 through 80 of each card will be read. The computer expects to find a special delimiter symbol in column 2 of the first card followed by the NAMELIST name. The delimiter symbol for the IBM 360-370 series is the ampersand & ; other processors use the dollar sign \$. Following the first card comes the list of variables and their assigned values. Some important points about the variables are:

A. Variables and their values need not appear in any special order.

B. Predefined variables need not appear in the list if it is not necessary to change the value.

C. A comma should follow each assigned value.

D. It is recommended that each variable appear on a separate card to facilitate change.

The last card following the NAMELIST variables contains, beginning in column 2, the delimiter sign followed by the word END. For example, &OPTION (read NAMELIST OPTION) contains 12 variables. All are initially assigned default

values. But, suppose three of those values (NNDEST=200, KGEOM=9, YSPACE=2.0) do not apply to a specific problem. The &OPTION would be read as follows:

```

      &OPTION
      _NNDEST=300,
      _KGEOM=1,
      _YSPACE=5.0,
      _&END

```

Blank space in column 1.

II. INPUT PROCEDURES

The following sequence of cards is necessary to use PSAP1.

NOTES IBM CARDS

COLUMNS

123456789-----

- (1) // [Standard green job card]
// EXEC FORTCLGP,REGION.GO=150K
//FORT.SYSIN DD *
- (2) C MAIN PROGRAM
DIMENSION ZZZ(NZ),DISPD(5,3,NON)
CALL PSAP1(ZZZ,NZ,DISPD,NON)
STOP
END
- (3) /*
//LINK.USDD DD UNIT=3330,VOL=SER=DISK02,
// DISP=SHR,DSN=S1153.PSAP1
//LINK.SYSIN DD *
INCLUDE USDD(LOADM)
ENTRY MAIN


```

(4)      /*
          //GO.FT10F001 DD UNIT=SYSDA,
          // SPACE=(CYL,(3,1)),
          // DCB=(RECFM=VS,BULKSIZE=3520)

(5)      //GO.SYSIN DD *

(6)      [PSAP1 title card as it appears on plot]

(7)      &OPTION
          [&OPTION variables to be initially set or changed]
          &END

(8)      [ADINA or SAP IV geometry data. Title
          card through element data - remove load cards]

(9)      [Case identification card - Omit if IDCASE = 0]
          [Displacement data cards - Omit for preprocessing
          only]

(10)     &PICT
          [&PICT variables to be initially set or changed]
          &END

(11)     [Additional data as defined by last value of
          CODE in NAMELIST PICT - Omit if last
          value of CODE = 0]

(12)     /*

```


Notes:

- (1) Standard basic deck set up as described in chapter 3 of reference 8.

```
// [Standard green job card]
// EXEC FORTCLGP,REGION.GO=150K
//FORT.SYSIN DD *
```

- (2) Main program.

```
DIMENSION ZZZ(NZ),DISPD(5,3,NON)
CALL PSAP1(ZZZ,NZ,DISPD,NON)
STOP
END
```

The main program has two functions: to allocate fast storage space, and to call PSAP1. NON must be greater than the number of nodes. NZ must be greater than $4 * \overset{+3}{NON}$ (7*NON if displacement data cards are to be input. i.e., NUDISP, NVDISP, or NWDISP = 1).

- (3) Using load module library.

```
/*
//LINK.USDD DD UNIT=3330,VOL=SER=DISK02,
// DISP=SHR,DSN=S1153.PSAP1
//LINK.SYSIN DD *
INCLUDE USDD(LOADM)
ENTRY MAIN
```

PSAP1 should be precompiled and stored in the machine in a load module. Load modules are a type of user library described in reference 7 and chapter 3 of reference 8. Since PSAP1 requires over one minute to compile, precompiling results in a large time

savings. These cards are subject to change, and the most current version is determined by the user maintaining this library. If PSAP1 is not on a load module, these control cards may be replaced by subroutine PSAP1 (which consists of a box and a half of cards).

(4) Allocation of storage.

```
/*  
//GO.FT10F001 DD UNIT=SYSDA,  
// SPACE=(CYL,(3,1)),  
// DCB=(RECFM=VS,BULKSIZE=3520)
```

PSAP1 uses a slow storage device to store the element connectivity. These cards allocate 3 cylinders as described in chapter 3 of reference 8.

(5) Deck set up card.

```
//GO.SYSIN DD *
```

This is a standard deck set up card described in chapter 3 of reference 8.

(6) PSAP1 title card.

PSAP1 title card is the title that will appear on the graph. Make sure a user identification is on this card. It consists of 80 alphanumeric characters. The first 40 characters will form the first title line. The last 40 will form the second line.

(7) NAMELIST OPTION.

(Note: start in second column)

```
&OPTION  
[&OPTION variables to be initially set or changed]  
&END
```

<u>VARIABLE-DEFAULT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
NNDEST-200	Must be equal to the number of nodes.
NUDISP-0	0 - X direction displacements not input. 1 - X direction displacements input.
NVDISP-0	0 - Y direction displacements not input. 1 - Y direction displacements input.
NWDISP-0	0 - Z direction displacements not input. 1 - Z direction displacements input.
(Note: unless displacement data is to be input, allow NUDISP, NVDISP, and NWDISP to default.)	
KGEOM-9	Specifies the geometry input format. 1- Subroutine GEOM1 reads in ADINA data deck geometry and connectivity. 2- Subroutine GEOM2 may be supplied by user along with subroutines NSPLAN, NS3DEE and NSTRUS to read nodal data and connectivity in any format. 9- Subroutine GEOM9 reads in SAP IV data deck geometry and connectivity.
KDATA-9	Specifies the subroutine and corresponding method of input for displacement data. 1- Subroutine DATA1, a user supplied subroutine.

2- Subroutine DATA2, a user supplied subroutine.

9- Subroutine DATA9, reads a punched output displacement deck from execution of SAP IV as presented in reference 6. (Note: unless displacement data is to be plotted, allow to default.)

NVALUS-0	Not incorporated, allow to default.
IRESEQ-1	Not incorporated, allow to default.
KPLOT-1	Not incorporated, allow to default.
YSPACE-2.0	Space between plots in the Y direction in inches when successive plots are plotted (i.e., $KODE \neq 0$). The graph title is plotted both on the top and at the bottom of each set of graphs controlled by a given NAMELIST OPTION. The space between the title and the plot is $YSPACE/2.0$.
PSIZE-9.0	Paper size in the X direction, in inches. Used in scaling of the plots to insure this dimension is not exceeded. However, when manual scaling ($ISCALE = 2$; see NAMELIST PICT) this protection is not available, and it is possible to exceed the paper width.
IDCASE-0	0- No identification card precedes the deck of displacement values. 1- Identification card precedes the deck of displacement values.

(8) SAP IV or ADINA data cards.

Here insert the geometry (node coordinates) and element connectivity. This includes the title card through the element data cards; the load cards are removed. For a SAP IV data deck, NAMELIST OPTION variable KGEOM = 9. For an ADINA data deck, KGEOM = 1.

From ADINA deck remove:

1. Applied loads data.
2. Frequency and mode shape calculations data.

From SAP IV deck remove:

1. Concentrated load mass data.
2. Element load multipliers.
3. Dynamic analysis cards.

Otherwise, these cards are exactly the same as the deck prepared for SAP IV or ADINA. PSAP1 is not limited to SAP IV and ADINA. The user may specify any unique format (i.e., KGEOM = 2). In this case, SUBROUTINE GEOM2 must be supplied by the user.

(9) Case ID card and displacement data cards.

PSAP1 is intended to be used essentially for preprocessing. If it is desired to use the postprocessing option, the user is referred to reference 6. Otherwise, omit the case ID card and displacement data.

(10) and (11) NAMELIST PICT.

(Note: start in second column)

&PICT
[&PICT variables to be initially set or changed]
&END

<u>VARIABLE-DEFAULT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
KHORZ-1	Integer designating the horizontal axes of the viewing plane. $1 = X_0$. $2 = Y_0$. $3 = Z_0$. (See figure 18.)
KVERT-2	Integer designating the vertical axes of the viewing plane. $1 = X_0$. $2 = Y_0$. $3 = Z_0$. (See figure 18.)
PHI-0.0	Angular rotation of the model about its X axis in degrees (performed 3rd, see figure 18).
THETA-0.0	Angular rotation of the model about its Y axis in degrees (performed 2nd, see figure 18).
PSI-0.0	Angular rotation of the model about its Z axis in degrees (performed 1st, see figure 18).
NEWFR-1	1- Frame change before plotting. 2- No frame change before plotting. (Normally allow to default. A frame change resets the Y origin past the previous plot by YSPACE given in NAMELIST OPTION and resets the X origin at 0.0)
ISCALE-1	0- No scale change. Use the same scale as the previous plot. Useful in an assembly graph where it is desired to examine a mesh in sections

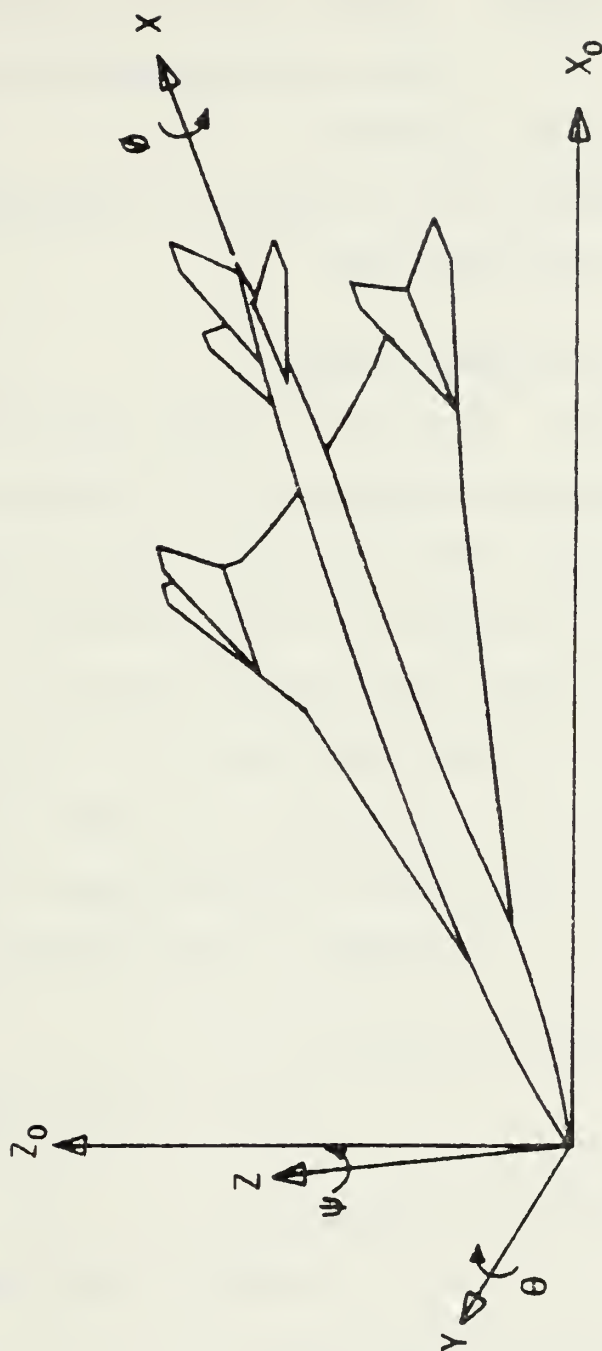


Figure 18. Coordinate systems and Euler angles (rotations) for an oblique orthographic projection shown in $X-Z$ viewing plane. (Taken from reference 4, page 127.)

without losing perspective. See example 3 in Section III of this thesis. ISCALE cannot be zero in the first NAMELIST PICT.

1- Automatic scaling of plot and computation of proper origin location.

2- User specified origin and scaling.

PLOTSZ-10.0 Maximum dimension desired on completed plot prior to rotation. After rotation it is possible for the maximum dimension in the projected plane to exceed PLOTSZ. The maximum size of the projection is unlimited on the vertical axis but is limited by the paper width (PSIZE in NAMELIST OPTION) on the horizontal axis. If rotation of the model causes the projection to go off the paper, it is rescaled prior to plotting. PLOTSZ is used in scaling only if ISCALE = 1).

XORGN-0.0 X location of the plot origin.
(Used only if ISCALE = 2.)

YORGN-0.0 Y location of the plot origin.
(Used only if ISCALE = 2.)

PSCALE-1.0 Model size reduction factor.
PSCALE is equal to the actual model size divided by the desired plot size. It is used only if ISCALE = 2. (Note that when ISCALE = 2 is used, no rescaling occurs if rotation causes the projection to exceed the paper width.)

NOTAT-0

- 0- No numbering on plots.
- 1- Numbering of grid points.
- 2- Numbering of elements.

XLHT-0.14

Height in inches of the integers specified by NOTAT. It should be a multiple of .07. If XLHT is not a multiple of .07, it will be rounded to the nearest multiple. XLHT has a maximum of .49 and a minimum of .07.

KDISP-0

- 0- Plot of undeformed structure.
- 1- Plot of deformed structure.
- 2- Exploded plot.
- 3- Displacement represented by vectors.

KDISP = 1 or 3 represents a form of postprocessing and displacement data must be input in (9). If postprocessing is desired, refer to reference 6.

IDMAG-2

- 1- Direct magnification of displacement data by DMAGS.
- 2- Scaling of displacement data to a maximum value of DMAGS.

DMAGS-1.0

Magnification of displacements (if KDISP = 1 or 3). Reduction factor of elements (if KDISP = 2).

KSVMXY-0

- 1- Symmetry about X-Y plane.

KSYMxz-0 1- Symmetry about X-Z plane.

KSYMZY-0 1- Symmetry about Y-Z plane.

A plate quadrant with KSYMxz and KSYMxy equal to 1 would yield a complete plate.

See example 2 in Section III in this thesis.

Note: To develop a partial plot, three methods of segregating elements exist: First, by X, Y and Z cutting planes; second, by node numbers; and third, by element numbers. The next ten variables are used to separate elements into partial plots.

```

XXMAX,YYMAX,ZZMAX-1.0E20      Local cutting planes
XXMIN,YYMIN,ZZMIN-(-1.0E20)  Parallel to the principal
                               planes.

```

NDMAX-9999999 Maximum gridpoint identification
number to be included in the plot.

NDMIN-0 Minimum gridpoint identification
number to be included in the plot.

NELMAX-9999999 Maximum element number to be
included in the plot.

NELMIN=0 Minimum element number to be included in the plot.

KODE-0

Specifies the control option after the plot is completed.

0- Last plot, exit from program.

1- Read another NAMELIST PICT.

2- Read a new set of displacement data. (Postprocessing only.) For KODE = 2, displacement data must be followed by another NAMELIST PICT.

3- Read a complete new set of input data starting with a title card.

For KODE = 1, 2 or 3, additional sections of the deck must be repeated. The deck must end with a NAMELIST PICT having a value of KODE = 0.

Note: A most important point to remember when generating a sequence of plots is that once a parameter has been defined, it retains that value until it is reassigned. For example, if PLOTSZ is assigned a value of 8.0 for the first of a series of plots, and it is not redefined in any subsequent NAMELIST PICT; the value of PLOTSZ will be retained as originally specified. However, when KODE = 3 and a new title, NAMELIST OPTION and problem data are read, all variables in NAMELIST OPTION and NAMELIST PICT are assigned their default values. The

problem starts over in this case. Refer to the flow chart in figure 1 and study the path for different values of KODE.

(12) Delimiter card.

/*

Delimiter card is defined in chapter 3 of reference 8.

III. SPECIAL FEATURES OF PSAP1

A. POSTPROCESSING

Reference 6 contains information and examples on the use of the postprocessor. SAP IV has the capability to punch displacement data cards in an acceptable format for PSAP1 (specifically subroutine DATA9). As of this writing, ADINA does not have this capability, and data cards would have to be punched manually by the user.

B. PARTIAL DATA

Reference 6, on page 30, establishes a procedure by which it is possible to input only a portion of the finite element model for a data check. This feature is valuable in a case where several different people are preparing different parts of a large data base for a problem and desire to check individually their inputs graphically for accuracy. All nodal coordinates for the entire model may be input, or only those that specifically define the portion of the finite element model to be plotted. In either case, all nodal coordinates that define the elements to be plotted must be specified. To use this feature the "element control cards" (described in references 1 and 2) must be modified. For example, if only the connectivity for elements 15 through 50 of a problem are available, the changes below would be made.

1. All SAP IV Elements

All SAP IV element control card changes would have similar changes because columns 6-10 contain the total number of group elements. Columns 66-70 are not used. Thus to plot only elements 15 through 50, make the following changes:

a. Enter the upper bound (i.e., 50) in columns 6-10.

b. Enter the lower bound (i.e., 15) in columns 66-70.

2. ADINA Truss, 2D and 3D Elements

ADINA element control cards for the truss, 2D continuum and the 3D continuum elements would be changed as follows:

a. Enter the upper bound (i.e., 50) in columns 5-8.

b. Enter the lower bound (i.e., 15) in columns 53-56.

3. ADINA Beam Element

ADINA element control cards for the beam element would be changed as follows:

a. Enter the upper bound (i.e., 50) in columns 5-8.

b. Enter the lower bound (i.e., 15) in columns 65-68.

APPENDIX B

SUBROUTINE PSAP1 LISTING

MAIN PROGRAM

```
DIMENSION ZZZ(1400),DISPD(5,3,200)
CALL PSAP1(ZZZ,1400,CISPD,200)
STOP
END
```

PSAP1

SUBROUTINE PSAP1 DOCUMENTATION

DESCRIPTION OF INPUT DATA CARDS

TITLE CARD - 80 ALPHANUMERIC CHARACTERS OF GRAPH TITLE INFORMATION
TO BE PRINTED ABOVE AND BELOW THE GRAPH. THE FIRST 40
CHARACTERS WILL FORM THE FIRST TITLE LINE. THE LAST 40
THE SECOND LINE.

NAMelist OPTION - CONTAINS VALUES TO VERIFY STORAGE IN BLANK
COMMON AND CONTROL VALUES NEEDED BY THE PROGRAM.

THE FOLLOWING VALUES ARE INCLUDED---

NNDEST = ESTIMATE NUMBER OF GRID POINTS TO BE USED. VALUE MUST
BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF GRID
POINTS.

** DEFAULT = 200 **

NUDISP = 0 FOR NO DISPLACEMENT DATA IN X-DIRECTION.
= 1 FOR DATA INCLUDING DISPLACEMENTS IN X-DIRECTION.

** DEFAULT = 0 **

NVDISP = 0 FOR NO DISPLACEMENT DATA IN Y-DIRECTION.
= 1 FOR DATA INCLUDING DISPLACEMENTS IN Y-DIRECTION.

** DEFAULT = 0 **

NWDISP = 0 FOR NO DISPLACEMENT DATA IN Z-DIRECTION.
= 1 FOR DATA INCLUDING DISPLACEMENTS IN Z-DIRECTION.

** DEFAULT = 0 **

KGEOM SPECIFIES SUBROUTINE AND CORRESPONDING METHOD OF INPUT
FOR MODEL GEOMETRY.

KGEOM = 1 FOR USER SUPPLIED SUBROUTINE -- GEOM1

00000010
00000020
00000030
00000040
00000050
00000060
00000070
00000080
00000090
00000100
00000110
00000120
00000130
00000140
00000150
00000160
00000170
00000180
00000190
00000200
00000210
00000220
00000230
00000240
00000250
00000260
00000270
00000280
00000290
00000300
00000310
00000320
00000330
00000340
00000350
00000360
00000370
00000380


```

GEOM1 DEVELOPED TO READ ADINA GEOMETRY DATA - MAR 77
  = 2 FOR USER SUPPLIED SUBROUTINE - GEOM2
  = 9 FOR SAP IV DATA DECK INPUT SUBROUTINE - GEOM9.
    GEOM9 READS SAP IV GEOMETRY DATA - MODIFIED MAR 77
      ** DEFAULT = 9 **
KDATA SPECIFIES SUBROUTINE AND CORRESPONDING METHOD OF INPUT
FOR DISPLACEMENT DATA.
KDATA = 1 FOR SUBROUTINE DATA1 TO READ IN DISPLACEMENT DATA
      -- SUPPLIED BY THE USER.
      = 5 FOR SUBROUTINE DATA5 TO READ IN DISPLACEMENT DATA
      -- SUPPLIED BY THE USER.
      = 9 FOR SUBROUTINE DATA9 TO READ SAP IV DATA.
      ** DEFAULT = 9 **
NVALUS - NOT USED AT NPS ----- ALLOW DEFAULT
      ** DEFAULT = 0 **
IRESEQ - NOT USED AT NPS ----- ALLOW TO DEFAULT
      ** DEFAULT = 1 **
KPLOT SPECIFIES THE TYPE OF OUTPUT DEVICE TO BE USED.
KPLOT = 1 FOR CALCOMP.
      = 2 FOR LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER USE ONLY
      = 3 FOR LRC USE ONLY.
      = 4 FOR LRC USE ONLY
      ** DEFAULT = 1 **
YSPACE = SPACE BETWEEN PLOTS IN Y DIRECTION (INCHES) WHEN
MULTIPLE PLOTS ARE PRODUCED. YSPACE/2.0 IS SPACE
BETWEEN TITLE BLOCK AND PLOT.
      ** DEFAULT = 2.0 **
PSIZE = PAPER SIZE IN X DIRECTION, USED IN SCALING OF
PLOTS TO INSURE THIS DIMENSION IS NOT EXCEEDED.
      ** DEFAULT = 9.0 **
IDCASE = 0 FOR NO TITLE CARD PRECEDING
DECKS CF DISPLACEMENT VALUES.
      = 1 FOR TITLE CARD PRECEDING
DECKS CF DISPLACEMENT VALUES.
      ** DEFAULT = 0 **

```

MODEL GEOMETRY IS NOW INPUT IN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING FORMS,
 DEPENDING ON THE VALUE OF KGEOM SPECIFIED IN NAMELIST OPTION.

```

USE IF KGEOM = 1
CALL SUBROUTINE GEOM1 WHICH READS ADINA GEOMETRY DATA
USE IF KGEOM = 2
CALL SUBROUTINE GEOM2 WHICH IS PREPARED BY THE USER TO

```


READ GECMETRY DATA.

USE IF KGEOM = 9

CALL SUBROUTINE GECM9 WHICH READS SAP IV GEOMETRY DATA.

CASE IDENTIFICATION CARD.

THIS CARD IS OMITTED IF IDCASE=0 IS SPECIFIED IN &OPTION
IF PRESENT, THIS CARD CONTAINS ANY DESIRED ALPHANUMERIC
INFORMATION IN COLS.1-80 WILL NOT APPEAR ON PLOT BUT WILL
APPEAR ON PRINTOUT ABOVE DISPLACEMENT DATA

DATA TO BE PLOTTED IS NOW INPUT IN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING FORMS,
DEPENDING ON THE VALUE OF KDATA SPECIFIED IN NAMELIST OPTION.

USE IF KDATA = 1
CALL SUBROUTINE DATA1 WHICH IS PREPARED BY THE USER

USE IF KDATA = 5
CALL SUBROUTINE DATA5 WHICH IS PREPARED BY THE USER

USE IF KDATA = 9
CALL SUBROUTINE DATA9 WHICH READS SAP IV DISPLACEMENT DATA.
A DISPLACEMENT DATA DECK CAN BE PREPARED FOR ADINA IN A
FORMAT COMPATABLE WITH DATA9.

NAMELIST PICT - CONTAINS VALUES NEEDED TO GENERATE PLOTS.

THE FOLLOWING VALUES ARE INCLUDED---

KHORZ = INTEGER DESIGNATING HORIZONTAL AXIS OF VIEWING PLANE,
WHERE 1=X, 2=Y, 3=Z.
** DEFAULT = 1 **
KVERT = INTEGER DESIGNATING VERTICAL AXIS OF VIEWING PLANE,

00000870
00000880
00000890
00000900
00000910
00000920
00000930
00000940
00000950
00000960
00000970
00000980
00000990
00001000
00001010
00001020
00001030
00001040
00001050
00001060
00001070
00001080
00001090
00001100
00001110
00001120
00001130
00001140
00001150
00001160
00001170
00001180
00001190
00001200
00001210
00001220
00001230
00001240
00001250
00001260
00001270
00001280
00001290
00001300
00001310
00001320
00001330
00001340


```

WHERE 1=X, 2=Y, 3=Z.
** DEFAULT = 2 **
PHI = ANGULAR ROTATION OF MODEL ABOUT ITS X-AXIS, IN DEGREES
(MUST BE TAKEN THIRD).
** DEFAULT = 0.0 **
THETA = ANGULAR ROTATION OF MODEL ABOUT ITS Y-AXIS, IN DEGREES
(MUST BE TAKEN SECOND).
** DEFAULT = 0.0 **
PSI = ANGULAR ROTATION OF MODEL ABOUT ITS Z-AXIS, IN DEGREES
(MUST BE TAKEN FIRST).
** DEFAULT = 0.0 **
NEWFR = 1 FOR FRAME CHANGE BEFORE PLOT IS MADE.
(A FRAME CHANGE RESETS THE Y-ORIGIN PAST PREVIOUS PLOT
BY YSPACE AND X ORIGIN AT 0.0)
NEWFR.NE.1 FOR NO FRAME CHANGE BEFORE PLOTTING
** DEFAULT = 1 **
ISCALE = 1 FOR INTERNAL ORIGIN LOCATION AND SCALING.
= 2 FOR USER SPECIFIED ORIGIN AND SCALING.
= 0 FOR NO SCALE CHANGE.(I.E. USE SAME SCALE AS PREVIOUS
PLOT) THIS IS USEFUL IN AN ASSEMBLY GRAPH WHERE IT IS
NECESSARY TO EXAMINE A MESH IN SECTIONS WITHOUT LOSING
PERSPECTIVE.
** DEFAULT = 1 **
PLOTSZ = MAXIMUM DIMENSION DESIRED ON COMPLETED PLOT.
(USED FOR SCALING IF ISCALE = 1)
PLOTSZ SCALES THE PLOT PRIOR TO ROTATION. IF ROTATION
CAUSES THE PLOT TO EXCEED PAPER WIDTH (PSIZE), IT IS
RESCALED AND THE PLOT SIZE IS REDUCED ACCORDINGLY.
** DEFAULT = 10.0 **
XORGN = X-LOCATION OF PLOT ORIGIN (USED IF ISCALE = 2).
** DEFAULT = 0.0 **
YORGN = Y-LOCATION OF PLOT ORIGIN (USED IF ISCALE = 2).
** DEFAULT = 0.0 **
PSCALE = MODEL SIZE/REDUCTION FACTOR, PSCALE = ACTUAL MODEL
SIZE/DESIRED PLOT SIZE (USED IF ISCALE = 2).
** DEFAULT = 1.0 **
NOTAT = 0 FOR NO NUMBERING ON PLOTS.
= 1 FOR NUMBERING OF GRID POINTS.
= 2 FOR NUMBERING OF ELEMENTS.
** DEFAULT = 0 **
XLHT = HEIGHT OF INTEGERS SPECIFIED BY NCTAT, IN INCHES.
** DEFAULT = C.15 **
KDISP = 0 FOR UNDEFORMED PLOT.
= 1 FOR DEFORMED PLOT.
= 2 FOR EXPLODED PLOT.
= 3 FOR DISPLACEMENTS REPRESENTED BY VECTORS.
** DEFAULT = C **
ICMAG = 1 FOR DIRECT SCALING OF DATA BY DMAGS.

```

CC


```

= 2 FOR SCALING OF DATA TO A MAX. VALUE OF DMAGS.
** DEFAULT = 2 **
DMAGS = MAGNIFICATION OF DISPLACEMENTS (IF KDISP=1).
= REDUCTION FACTOR OF ELEMENTS (IF KDISP=2).
** DEFAULT = 1.0 **
KSYMX = 1 FOR SYMMETRY ABOUT X-Y PLANE.
** DEFAULT = 0 **
KSYMXZ = 1 FOR SYMMETRY ABOUT X-Z PLANE.
** DEFAULT = 0 **
KSYMZY = 1 FOR SYMMETRY ABOUT Y-Z PLANE.
** DEFAULT = 0 **
XXMAX, YYMAX, ZZMAX, XXMIN, YYMIN, ZZMIN LOCATE CUTTING PLANES
PARALLEL TO PRINCIPAL (X-Y, X-Z, Y-Z) PLANES
TO LIMIT PLOT.
** DEFAULT XXMAX=YYMAX=ZZMAX=1.0E+20 **
** DEFAULT XXMIN=YYMIN=ZZMIN=-1.0E+20 **
NDMAX = MAXIMUM GRID PT. TO BE INCLUDED IN PLOT.
** DEFAULT = 999999999 **
NDMIN = MINIMUM GRID PT. TO BE INCLUDED IN PLOT.
** DEFAULT = 0 **
NELMAX = MAXIMUM ELEMENT NUMBER TO BE INCLUDED IN PLOT.
** DEFAULT = 999999999 **
NELMIN = MINIMUM ELEMENT NUMBER TO BE INCLUDED IN PLOT.
** DEFAULT = 0 **
CODE SPECIFIES CONTROL OPTION AFTER PLOT IS COMPLETE.
CODE = 0, LAST PLCT, EXIT FROM PROGRAM.
= 1, READ ANOTHER NAMELIST PICT.
= 2, READ A NEW SET OF DISPLACEMENT DATA, INCLUDING A
CASE IDENTIFICATION CARD IF PRESENT.
= 3, READ A COMPLETE NEW SET OF INPUT DATA,
INCLUDING A TITLE CARD.
** DEFAULT = 0 **

THE ABOVE COMPRISES A COMPLETE BASIC SET OF INPUT DATA IF
KODE = 0 IN &PICT. FOR KODE = 1, 2, OR 3, ADDITIONAL SECTIONS OF
THE BASIC DECK MUST BE REPEATED. THE DECK MUST END WITH
NAMELIST &PICT HAVING KODE = 0.

```

DESCRIPTION OF GRAPHICS SUBROUTINES

```

00001830
C000184C
00001850
00001860
C0001870
00001880
00001890
00001900
00001910
00001920
00001930
00001940
C000195C
00001960
00001970
00001980
00001990
C000200C
00002010
00002020
00002030
00002040
00002050
00002060
00002070
0000208C
00002090
00002100
00002110
00002120
00002130
00002140
00002150
00002160
00002170
00002180
00002190
00002200
00002210
0000222C
00002230
00002240
0000225C
00002260
00002270
00002280
00002290
00002300

```

```

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

```



```

00002310
00002320
00002330
00002340
00002350
00002360
00002370
00002380
00002390
00002400
00002410
00002420
00002430
00002440
00002450
00002460
00002470
00002480
00002490
00002500
00002510
00002520
00002530
00002540
00002550
00002560
00002570
00002580
00002590
00002600
00002610
00002620
00002630
00002640
00002650
00002660
00002670
00002680
00002690
00002700
00002710
00002720
00002730
00002740
00002750
00002760
00002770
00002780

THE SUBROUTINES USED IN THE ACTUAL CREATION OF PLOTS BY
THE CALCOMP MODEL 765 CAN BE FOUND IN NPS TECHNICAL NOTE
NUMBER 0211-03, "PLOTING PACKAGE FOR NPS IBM 360/367".

*****

SUBROUTINE PSAP1 IS A MODIFICATION TO NAVAL POSTGRADUATE
SCHOOL THESIS BY LT. D. M. LOSH, DECEMBER 1976. MODIFICATION
INCLUDED SAP IV 8-21 NODE BRICK ELEMENTS, BOUNDARY ELEMENTS AND
ADINA TRUSS, PLANE, BRICK, BEAM ELEMENTS, AND OTHER MINOR
IMPROVEMENTS.

*****

MODIFIED BY ADRIAN E. KIBLER JR.
LT USN
NAVAL PCSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY, CA.
JAN - JUN 1977

*****

SUBROUTINE PSAP1(ZZZ,NZ,DISPD,NON)

* * * * *
** THIS IS THE MAIN SUBROUTINE WHICH CALLS OTHER SUBROUTINES
* * * * *

INTEGER NUMPT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT
COMMON/CDATA/NTIME,NTLC
COMMON/CONTRL/KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT,KSYMXY,KSYMZX,KSYMZY,NOTAT,XLHT,
1KHORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
2PSCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KODE
COMMON/LIMITS/XXMAX,YYMAX,ZZMAX,XXMIN,YYMIN,ZZMIN,NDMAX,NDMIN,
1NELMAX,NELMIN
COMMON/CORGN/ YPMAX, YSPACE, PSIZE
COMMON/GLOOP/ ILOOP

```



```

COMMON/ABLK/ A(3,3)
COMMON/SAVEV/ DMAGS, IDMAG
COMMON/KOUNTY/ NNODE, NNDEST, NUDDISP, NVDISP, NWCISP
COMMON/VALUES/ NVALUS
COMMON/CASEID/ IDCASE
DIMENSION ZZZ(NZ), DISPD(5,3,NON), ABCD1(10), ABCD2(10), ABCD3(10),
1ABCD4(10)
NAMELIST/PICT/ KHORZ, KVERT, PHI, THETA, PSI, NEWFR, ISCALE,
1PLOTSZ, XORG, YORG, PSCALE, NOTAT, KDISP, IDMAG, DMAGS, KODE,
2KSYMXY, KSYMZY, XXMAX, YYMAX, ZZMAX, XXMIN,
3YYMIN, ZZMIN, NDMAX, NDMIN, NELMAX, NELMIN, XLHT
C *** TO ZERO NODE AND ELEMENT SUMMATION COUNTERS
C
C
C ILOOP = 0
C NNODE = 0
C YPMAX=0.0
C
C *** TO DEFINE THE ORIGIN AND OPEN PLOTTING DATA SETS
C
C
C CALL CALCMP
C CALL CALPLT(-10.0,0.0,0,-3)
C CALL CALPLT(1.0,6.0,-3)
C CONTINUE
500 REWIND 10
C WRITE(6,8)
C 8 FORMAT(1H1)
C
C *** TO READ TITLE CARD FOR RUN
C
C
C READ(5,9004,END=999) (ABCD1(I),I=1,10),(ABCD2(I),I=1,10)
9004 FORMAT(20A4)
C WRITE(6,9006) (ABCD1(I),I=1,10),(ABCD2(I),I=1,10)
9006 FORMAT(///,20X,20A4////)
C CALL INITIAL
C
C *** TO PLOT THE TITLE CARD AT THE BEGINING OF THE PLOT
C
C
C CALL CALPLT(0.3,1.62,3)
C CALL CALPLT(0.0,0.62,2)
C CALL CALPLT(0.0,0.0,2)
C CALL CALPLT(9.0,0.0,2)
C CALL NOTATE(0.8,0.41,0.21,ABCD1,0.0,40)
C CALL NOTATE(0.8,0.10,0.21,ABCD2,0.0,40)
C CALL CALPLT(0.0,1.62+YSPACE/2.0,-3)
C
C *** TO SET POINTERS FOR BLANK COMMON STORAGE ZZZ
C *** (WITH INTEGER NAMES CF ARRAYS USED IN CALLED SUBROUTINES)

```



```

NUMPT = 1
XPT = NUMPT+NNDEST
YPT = XPT+NNDEST
ZPT = YPT+NNDEST
UPT = ZPT+NNDEST
IF(NUDISP.EQ.0) VPT = UPT+1
IF(NUDISP.NE.0) VPT = UPT+NNDEST
IF(NVDISP.EQ.0) WPT = VPT+1
IF(NVDISP.NE.0) WPT = VPT+NNDEST
IF(NWDISP.EQ.0) NEND = WPT+1-1
IF(NWDISP.NE.0) NEND = WPT+NNDEST-1
WRITE(6,15) NEND
15 FORMAT(///,20X,'BLANK COMMON STORAGE ZZZ REQUIRES AT LEAST ',I6,
1,' LOCATIONS FOR THIS CASE'///)
IF(KGEGM.EQ.1) CALL GEGM1
1(ZZZ(NUMPT),ZZZ(XPT),ZZZ(ZPT),ZZZ(UPT),ZZZ(VPT),ZZZ(WPT))00003430
IF(KGEGM.EQ.2) CALL GEGM2
1(ZZZ(NUMPT),ZZZ(XPT),ZZZ(ZPT),ZZZ(UPT),ZZZ(VPT),ZZZ(WPT))00003440
IF(KGEGM.EQ.9) CALL GEGM9
1(ZZZ(NUMPT),ZZZ(XPT),ZZZ(ZPT),ZZZ(UPT),ZZZ(VPT),ZZZ(WPT))00003460
CALL PNTOUT(1)
1ZZZ(NUMPT),ZZZ(XPT),ZZZ(ZPT),ZZZ(UPT),ZZZ(VPT),ZZZ(WPT))00003480
6CC CONTINUE
IF(IDCASE.EQ.0) GO TO 650
IF(1DCASE.EQ.0) GO TO 650
READ(5,9004,END=999) (ABCD3(I),I=1,10),(ABCD4(I),I=1,10)
WRITE(6,9006) (ABCD3(I),I=1,10),(ABCD4(I),I=1,10)
650 CONTINUE
CALL ZEROC
1(ZZZ(NUMPT),ZZZ(XPT),ZZZ(YPT),ZZZ(ZPT),ZZZ(UPT),ZZZ(VPT),ZZZ(WPT))00003550
IF(KDATA.EQ.1) CALL DATA1
1(ZZZ(NUMPT),ZZZ(XPT),ZZZ(YPT),ZZZ(ZPT),ZZZ(UPT),ZZZ(VPT),ZZZ(WPT))00003570
IF(KDATA.EQ.5) CALL DATA5
1(ZZZ(NUMPT),ZZZ(XPT),ZZZ(ZPT),ZZZ(UPT),ZZZ(VPT),ZZZ(WPT))00003590
IF(KDATA.EQ.9) CALL DATA9
1(ZZZ(NUMPT),ZZZ(XPT),ZZZ(ZPT),ZZZ(UPT),ZZZ(VPT),ZZZ(WPT),ZZZ(WPT),00003610
2DISPD,NCN)
IF (NUDISP.EQ.0.AND.NVDISP.EQ.0.AND.NWDISP.EQ.0) GO TO 700
CALL PNTOUT(2)
1ZZZ(NUMPT),ZZZ(XPT),ZZZ(YPT),ZZZ(ZPT),ZZZ(UPT),ZZZ(VPT),ZZZ(WPT))00003650
700 CONTINUE
IF(KPLOT.EQ.4.AND.ILOOP.NE.0) GO TO 6000
WRITE (6,1000)
1000 FORMAT(///)
READ(5,PICT)
WRITE(6,PICT)
6000 CONTINUE
CALL DSCALE

```

00003270
00003280
00003290
00003300
00003310
00003320
00003330
00003340
00003350
00003360
00003370
00003380
00003390
00003400
00003410
00003420
00003430
00003440
00003450
00003460
00003470
00003480
00003490
00003500
00003510
00003520
00003530
00003540
00003550
00003560
00003570
00003580
00003590
00003600
00003610
00003620
00003630
00003640
00003650
00003660
00003670
00003680
00003690
00003700
00003710
00003720
00003730
00003740


```

1(ZZZ(NUMPT),ZZZ(XPT),ZZZ(YPT),ZZZ(ZPT),ZZZ(UPT),ZZZ(VPT),ZZZ(WPT))00003750
CALL BCLND00003760
1(ZZZ(NUMPT),ZZZ(XPT),ZZZ(YPT),ZZZ(ZPT),ZZZ(UPT),ZZZ(VPT),ZZZ(WPT))00003770
IF(ISCAL.NE.0) CALL RCTAT00003780
CALL PLOTX00003790
1(ZZZ(NUMPT),ZZZ(XPT),ZZZ(YPT),ZZZ(ZPT),ZZZ(UPT),ZZZ(VPT),ZZZ(WPT))00003800
ILOOP=ILOCP+100003830
GO TO (70C,600),CODE00003850
*** TO PLOT TITLE ON TOP CF GRAPH IF CODE = 300003860
*** TO PLOT TITLE ON TOP AND CLOSE PLOTTING DATA SETS IF CODE = 00003870
00003880
CALL CALPLT(0.0,YPMAX+YSPACE/2.0,-3)00003890
CALL CALPLT(0.3,0.0,3)00003900
CALL CALPLT(0.0,1.0,2)00003910
CALL CALPLT(0.0,1.62,2)00003920
CALL CALPLT(9.0,1.62,2)00003930
CALL NOTATE(0.8,1.31,.21,ABCD1,0.0,40)00003940
CALL NOTATE(0.8,1.0,.21,ABCD2,0.0,40)00003950
CALL CALPLT(0.0,1.62+YSPACE,-3)00003960
ILOOP=00003970
IF(CODE.EQ.3) GO TO 5000003980
WRITE(6,9008)00003990
FORMAT(/,5X,'TERMINATION NORMAL DUE TO CODE = 0')00004000
CALL PSTOP00004010
RETURN00004020
CALL ERROR(2)00004030
RETURN00004040
SUBROUTINE PSTOP00004050
00004060
00004070
00004080
00004090
00004100
00004110
00004120
00004130
00004140
00004150
00004160
00004170
00004180
00004190
00004200
00004210
00004220
00004230
00004240

```



```

1KHORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
2PSCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KODE
COMMON/LIMITS/ XXMAX,YYMAX,ZZMAX,XXMIN,YYMIN,ZZMIN,NDMAX,NDMIN,
1NELMAX,NELMIN
COMMON/XYZLIM/ XYZMAX(3),XYZMIN(3)
COMMON/KOUNT/ NNODE,NNCEST,NUDISP,NVDISP,NWDISP
DIMENSION NUMPT(1),XPT(1),YPT(1),ZPT(1),UPT(1),VPT(1),WPT(1)
DIMENSION NODE(20)
DO 5 I=1,3
XYZMIN(I) = +1.0E20
XYZMAX(I) = -1.0E20
5 CONTINUE
REWIND 10
100 CONTINUE
READ(10,END=1000) NEAD,NUMEL,(NODE(I),I=1,NEND)
IF(NUMEL.LT.NELMIN.OR.NUMEL.GT.NELMAX) GO TO 100
DO 10 I=1,NEND
ND = NODE(I)
IF(NODE(I).EQ.0) GO TO 10
IF(NUMPT(ND).LT.NDMIN.CR.NUMPT(ND).GT.NDMAX) GO TO 100
10 CONTINUE
DO 20 I=1,NEND
IF(NODE(I).EQ.0) GO TO 20
ND = NODE(I)
IF(XPT(ND).GT.XXMAX) GO TO 20
IF(XPT(ND).LT.XXMIN) GO TO 20
IF(YPT(ND).GT.YYMAX) GO TO 20
IF(YPT(ND).LT.YYMIN) GO TO 20
IF(ZPT(ND).GT.ZZMAX) GO TO 20
IF(ZPT(ND).LT.ZZMIN) GO TO 20
IF(XPT(ND).GT.XYZMAX(1)) XYZMAX(1) = XPT(ND)
IF(XPT(ND).LT.XYZMIN(1)) XYZMIN(1) = XPT(ND)
IF(YPT(ND).GT.XYZMAX(2)) XYZMAX(2) = YPT(ND)
IF(YPT(ND).LT.XYZMIN(2)) XYZMIN(2) = YPT(ND)
IF(ZPT(ND).GT.XYZMAX(3)) XYZMAX(3) = ZPT(ND)
IF(ZPT(ND).LT.XYZMIN(3)) XYZMIN(3) = ZPT(ND)
20 CONTINUE
GO TO 100
1000 CONTINUE
DO 300 I=1,3
IF(I.EQ.1.AND.KSYMZY.NE.1) GO TO 300
IF(I.EQ.2.AND.KSYMZX.NE.1) GO TO 300
IF(I.EQ.3.AND.KSYMXY.NE.1) GO TO 300
XYZBIG = ABS(XYZMAX(I))
IF(ABS(XYZMIN(I)).GT.XYZBIG) XYZBIG = ABS(XYZMIN(I))
XYZMAX(I) = XYZBIG
XYZMIN(I) = -XYZBIG
300 CONTINUE

```

```

CC0005210
00005220
00005230
00005240
00005250
00005260
00005270
00005280
00005290
00005300
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00005340
00005350
00005360
00005370
00005380
00005390
00005400
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00005600
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00005670
00005680

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16 FORMAT(///,5X,'GRID PCINT INFORMATION',///)
17 WRITE(6,17)
18 FORMAT(5X,'RESEQUENCED',4X,'USER INPUT'//
19 15X,'GRID PCINT',5X,'GRID PCINT'//
20 25X,'NUMBER',9X,'NUMBER',13X,'X',14X,'Y',14X,'Z'///)
21 DO 30 I=1,NNODE
22 WRITE(6,18) I,NUMPT(I),XPT(I),YPT(I),ZPT(I)
23 FORMAT(2X,110,5X,110,3X,3E15.4)
24 CONTINUE
25 WRITE(6,19)
26 FORMAT(///,5X,'ELEMENT INFORMATION - WITH RESEQUENCED GRID POINTS
1,///)
27 WRITE(6,9008)
28 FORMAT(1X,'RESEQUENCED',4X,'USER INPUT',25X,'GRID POINTS'//
29 11X,'ELEMENT',8X,'ELEMENT'//
30 21X,'NUMBER',9X,'NUMBER',7X,'
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 20'///)
31 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20'///)
32 REWIND 10
33 I = 0
34 CONTINUE
35 I = I+1
36 READ(10,END=999) NEND,NUMEL,(NODE(J),J=1,NEND)
37 IF(NEND.EQ.12) GO TO 40
38 WRITE(6,9010) I,NUMEL,(NODE(J),J=1,NEND)
39 FORMAT(1X,14,11X,14,9X,20I5)
40 GO TO 35
41 WRITE(6,9010) I,NUMEL,(NODE(J),J=1,4),(NODE(J),J=9,12)
42 GO TO 35
43 CONTINUE
44 *** FOR OUTPUT OF DISPLACEMENT DATA
45
46 WRITE(6,210)
47 FORMAT(///,5X,'DISPLACEMENTS TO BE PLOTTED',///)
48 WRITE(6,17)
49 DO 230 I=1,NNODE
50 U = 0.0
51 IF(NUDISP.NE.0) U = LPT(I)
52 V = 0.0
53 IF(NVDISP.NE.0) V = VPT(I)
54 W = 0.0
55 IF(NWDISP.NE.0) W = WPT(I)
56 WRITE(6,18) I,NUMPT(I),U,V,W
57 CONTINUE
58 RETURN
59
60 SUBROUTINE PLOTX(NUMPT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT)
61
0000617C
00006180
00006190
00006200
00006210
00006220
00006230
00006240
00006250
00006260
00006270
00006280
00006290
00006300
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00006370
00006380
00006390
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00006630
00006640

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C


```

C *** LOOPS TO ACCOUNT FOR SYMMETRY
C
      ZSIGN = +1.0
      DO 500 II=1,2
      IF(II.EQ.2.AND.KSYMXY.NE.1) GO TO 500
      IF(II.EQ.2.AND.KSYMXY.EQ.1) ZSIGN = -1.0
      YSIGN = +1.0
      DO 510 JJ=1,2
      IF(JJ.EQ.2.AND.KSYMxz.NE.1) GO TO 510
      IF(JJ.EQ.2.AND.KSYMxz.EQ.1) YSIGN = -1.0
      XSIGN = +1.0
      DO 520 KK=1,2
      IF(KK.EQ.2.AND.KSYMyz.NE.1) GO TO 520
      IF(KK.EQ.2.AND.KSYMyz.EQ.1) XSIGN = -1.0

C *** TO DETERMINE PROJECTED COORDINATES OF ELEMENTS
C
      REWIND 10
      CONTINUE
      READ(10,END=1000) NEND,NUMEL,(NODE(J),J=1,NEND)
      IF(NUMEL.LT.NELMIN.OR.NUMEL.GT.NELMAX) GO TO 100
      DO 10 I=1,NEND
      ND = NODE(I)
      IF(NODE(I).EQ.0)GO TO 10

C *** TO MAKE GRID POINT NUMBERS CONNECTED BY ELEMENTS POSITIVE
C
      NUMPT(ND) = IABS(NUMPT(ND))
      IF(NUMPT(ND).LT.NDMIN.OR.NUMPT(ND).GT.NDMAX) GO TO 100
      10 CONTINUE
      I = KVERT
      J = KHZRT
      DO 20 N=1,NEND
      IF(NODE(N).EQ.0) GO TO 20
      ND = NODE(N)
      IF(XPT(ND).GT.XXMAX) GO TO 100
      IF(XPT(ND).LT.XXMIN) GO TO 100
      IF(YPT(ND).GT.YYMAX) GO TO 100
      IF(YPT(ND).LT.YYMIN) GO TO 100
      IF(ZPT(ND).GT.ZZMAX) GO TO 100
      IF(ZPT(ND).LT.ZZMIN) GO TO 100
      XDISP(N) = 0.0
      YDISP(N) = 0.0
      ZDISP(N) = 0.0
      IF(KDISP.EQ.1.AND.NUCISP.NE.0) XDISP(N) = UPT(ND)
      IF(KDISP.EQ.1.AND.NVDISP.NE.0) YDISP(N) = VPT(ND)
      IF(KDISP.EQ.1.AND.NWDISP.NE.0) ZDISP(N) = WPT(ND)
      X(N) = XSIGN*(XPT(ND)+XDISP(N)*DMAG+XSHIFT)/PSCALE
      Y(N) = YSIGN*(YPT(ND)+YDISP(N)*DMAG+YSHIFT)/PSCALE

```



```

Z(N) = ZSIGN*(ZPT(ND)+ZDISP(N)*DMAG+ZSHIFT)/PSCALE
20 CONTINUE
IF(KDISP.EQ.2) CALL XFLOD(NEND,X,Y,Z,NODE)
XCENT = 0.0
YCENT = 0.0
FND=0.0
DO 25 N=1,NEND
IF(NODE(N).EQ.0) GO TO 25
XROT(N) = A(I,1)*X(N)+A(I,2)*Y(N)+A(I,3)*Z(N)
YROT(N) = A(J,1)*X(N)+A(J,2)*Y(N)+A(J,3)*Z(N)
IF(N.GT.8) GO TO 24
FND=FND+1.0
XCENT = XCENT+XROT(N)
YCENT = YCENT+YROT(N)
24 CONTINUE
XROT(N) = XROT(N)+DELX
YROT(N) = YROT(N)+DELY
IF(YROT(N).GT.YPMAX) YPMAX=YROT(N)
25 CONTINUE
IF(NOTAT.NE.2) GO TO 29
XCENT = XCENT/FND-(6.0/7.0)*XLHT
YCENT = YCENT/FND-XLHT/2.0
XCENT = XCENT+DELX
YCENT = YCENT+DELY
AL = NUMEL
SUBROUTINE NUMBER APPLIES ONLY TO CALCOMP
29 CONTINUE
IF(NOTAT.EQ.2) CALL NUMBER(XCENT,YCENT,XLHT,AL,0.0,-1)
C *** TO PLOT ELEMENTS
C
C
C
IF(NEND.EQ.2) GO TO 280
IF(NEND.EQ.4) GO TO 300
IF(NEND.EQ.8) GO TO 320
IF(NEND.EQ.12) GO TO 340
IF(NEND.EQ.20) GO TO 340
CALL ERROR(4)
C *** TO PLOT 2 NODE ELEMENT
C
C
280 CONTINUE
CALL CALPLT(XROT(1),YROT(1),3)
CALL CALPLT(XROT(2),YROT(2),2)
GO TO 430
C *** TO PLOT 3 AND 4 NODE PLANE ELEMENT
C
C
300 CONTINUE

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00007610
00007620
00007630
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00007650
00007660
00007670
00007680
00007690
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00007980
00007990
00008000
00008010
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00008060
00008070
00008080

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C      CALL CALPLT(XROT(1),YROT(1),3)
C      DO 305 NP=2,NEND
C      CALL CALPLT(XROT(NP),YROT(NP),2)
C      CONTINUE
305    CALL CALPLT(XROT(1),YROT(1),2)
C      GO TO 430
C
C      *** TO PLOT 8 NODE 3-D BRICK
C
C      320 CONTINUE
C      LP=1
C      DO 330 NP=2,6,4
C      NP2=NP+2
C      CALL CALPLT(XROT(LP),YROT(LP),3)
C      DO 325 MP=NP,NP2
C      CALL CALPLT(XROT(MP),YROT(MP),2)
C      CONTINUE
325    CALL CALPLT(XROT(LP),YROT(LP),2)
C      LP=LP+4
C      CONTINUE
330    DO 335 NP=1,4
C      NP4=NP+4
C      CALL CALPLT(XROT(NP),YROT(NP),3)
C      CALL CALPLT(XROT(NP4),YROT(NP4),2)
C      CONTINUE
335    GO TO 430
C
C      *** TO PLOT VARIABLE 4-8 NODE PLANE AND 8-20 NOCE BRICK ELEMENTS
C      *** NOTE SUBROUTINE LINE ONLY APPLIES TO THE CALCOMP PLOTTER
C
C      340 CONTINUE
C      LP=1
C      KP=8
C      DO 365 NP=2,6,4
C      NP2=NP+2
C      CALL CALPLT(XROT(LP),YROT(LP),3)
C      DO 345 MP=NP,NP2
C      KP=KP+1
C      N=2
C      CALL WHERE(XP(1),YP(1))
C      XP(2)=XROT(MP)
C      YP(2)=YROT(MP)
C      XP(3)=XROT(KP)
C      YP(3)=YROT(KP)
C      IF(NODE(KP).NE.0) CALL CURVE(XP,YP,N)
C      CALL LINE(XP,YP,N,1,1)
C      CONTINUE
345    KP=KP+1

```



```

N=2
CALL WHERE(XP(1), YP(1))
XP(2)=XROT(LP)
YP(2)=YROT(LP)
XP(3)=XROT(KP)
YP(3)=YROT(KP)
IF(NODE(KP).NE.0) CALL CURVE(XP,YP,N)
CALL LINE(XP,YP,N,1,1)
LP=LP+4
IF(NEND.EQ.12) GO TO 430
CONTINUE
DO 390 NP=1,4
NP4=NP+4
KP=NP+16
N=2
XP(1)=XROT(NP)
YP(1)=YROT(NP)
XP(2)=XROT(NP4)
YP(2)=YROT(NP4)
XP(3)=XROT(KP)
YP(3)=YROT(KP)
IF(NODE(KP).NE.0) CALL CURVE(XP,YP,N)
CALL LINE(XP,YP,N,1,1)
CONTINUE
390 CONTINUE
430 GO TO 100
1000 CONTINUE
IF(KDISP.NE.3) GO TO 650
600 CONTINUE
C ***
C TO PLOT VECTORS AT GRID POINTS
C
DO 601 ND=1, NNODE
IF(NUMPT(ND).LE.0) GO TO 601
IF(NUMPT(ND).LT.NDMIN.OR.NUMPT(ND).GT.NDMAX) GO TO 601
IF(XPT(ND).GT.XYZMAX(1)) GO TO 601
IF(XPT(ND).LT.XYZMIN(1)) GO TO 601
IF(YPT(ND).GT.XYZMAX(2)) GO TO 601
IF(YPT(ND).LT.XYZMIN(2)) GO TO 601
IF(ZPT(ND).GT.XYZMAX(3)) GO TO 601
IF(ZPT(ND).LT.XYZMIN(3)) GO TO 601
X(1) = XSIGN*(XPT(ND)+XSHIFT)/PSCALE
Y(1) = YSIGN*(YPT(ND)+YSHIFT)/PSCALE
Z(1) = ZSIGN*(ZPT(ND)+ZSHIFT)/PSCALE
XDISP(1) = 0.0
YDISP(1) = 0.0
ZDISP(1) = 0.0
IF(NUDISP.NE.0) XDISP(1) = UPT(ND)

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00008570
00008580
00008590
00008600
00008610
00008620
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00008680
00008690
00008700
00008710
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00008960
00008970
00008980
00008990
00009000
00009010
00009020
00009030
00009040

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```

IF(NVDISP.NE.0) YDISP(1) = VPT(ND)
IF(NWDISP.NE.0) ZDISP(1) = WPT(ND)
X(2) = XSIGN*(XPT(ND)+XDISP(1)*DMAG+XSHIFT)/PSCALE
Y(2) = YSIGN*(YPT(ND)+YDISP(1)*DMAG+XSHIFT)/PSCALE
Z(2) = ZSIGN*(ZPT(ND)+ZDISP(1)*DMAG+ZSHIFT)/PSCALE
I = KHQRZ
J = KVERT
DO 605 N=1,2
  XROT(N) = A(I,1)*X(N)+A(I,2)*Y(N)+A(I,3)*Z(N)
  YROT(N) = A(J,1)*X(N)+A(J,2)*Y(N)+A(J,3)*Z(N)
  YROT(N) = XROT(N)+DELY
  YROT(N) = YROT(N)+DELY
CONTINUE
605 XARW = 0.06
  YARW = XARW/3.0
  CALL GARROW(XROT(1),YROT(1),XROT(2),YROT(2),1,XARW,YARW)
CONTINUE
601 CONTINUE
650 CONTINUE
520 CONTINUE
510 CONTINUE
500 CONTINUE
C *** TO PLOT NODE POINT NUMBERS
C
C
C IF(NGIAT.EQ.1) CALL NDLET(NUMPT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT)
C CALL CALPLT(-XORGN,-YORGN,-3)
C
C *** TO MAKE ALL GRID POINT NUMBERS POSITIVE AGAIN
C
C DO 1100 I=1,NNODE
C   NUMPT(I)=IABS(NUMPT(I))
C   CONTINUE
C   RETURN
C   END
C SUBROUTINE CURVE(XP,YP,N)
C
C * * * * *
C *** THIS SUBROUTINE INTERPOLATES ALONG THE EDGES OF ISOPARAMETRIC
C *** ELEMENTS USING SHAPE FUNCTIONS
C *** CALLED BY PLOTX
C
C * * * * *
C DIMENSION XP(1),YP(1)
C DIMENSION X(3),Y(3)
C DO 100 I=1,3
C   X(I)=XP(I)

```



```

J = KVERT
DMAX = 0.0
DO 5 N=1,3
VDUM = ABS(XYZMAX(N)-XYZMIN(N))
IF(VDUM.GT.DMAX) DMAX = VDUM
5 CONTINUE = DMAX/PLOTSZ
DO 10 L=1,2
DO 10 M=1,2
DO 10 N=1,2
X = XYZMIN(1)
IF(L.EQ.2) X = XYZMAX(1)
Y = XYZMIN(2)
IF(M.EQ.2) Y = XYZMAX(2)
Z = XYZMIN(3)
IF(N.EQ.2) Z = XYZMAX(3)
XROT = A(I,1)*X+A(I,2)*Y+A(I,3)*Z
YROT = A(J,1)*X+A(J,2)*Y+A(J,3)*Z
IF(L*M*N.NE.1) GO TO 30
20 CONTINUE
XRMIN = XROT
XRMAX = XROT
YRMIN = YROT
YRMAX = YROT
30 CONTINUE
IF(XROT.GT.XRMAX) XRMAX = XROT
IF(XROT.LT.XRMIN) XRMIN = XROT
IF(YROT.GT.YRMAX) YRMAX = YROT
IF(YROT.LT.YRMIN) YRMIN = YROT
10 CONTINUE
XR=ABS(XRMAX-XRMIN)
IF(XR/PSIZE.GT.PSIZE) PSIZE=XR/PSIZE
XRMAX = XRMAX/PSIZE
YRMAX = YRMAX/PSIZE
XRMIN = XRMIN/PSIZE
YRMIN = YRMIN/PSIZE
DELY = -XRMIN
DELX = -YRMIN
XORGN = (PSIZE-XR/PSIZE)/2.0
YORGN = 0.0
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE XPLOD(NEND,X,Y,Z,NODE)
* * * * *
C *** FOR GENERATING EXPLODED PLOTS.
C *** CALLED BY PLOTX
C

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```

C000046C
C0000470
C0000480
C0000490
C0000500
C0000510
C0000520
C0000530
C0000540
C0000550
C0000560
C0000570
C0000580
C0000590
C0000600
C0000610
C0000620
C0000630
C0000640
C0000650
C0000660
C0000670
C0000680
C0000690
C0000700
C0000710
C0000720
C0000730
C0000740
C0000750
C0000760
C0000770
C0000780
C0000790
C0000800
C0000810
C0000820
C0000830
C0000840
C0000850
C0000860
C0000870
C0000880
C0000890
C0000900
C0000910
C0000920
C0000930

```



```

C C C
* * * * *
COMMON/CONTRL/ KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT,KSYMXY,KSYMZX,KSYMZY,NOTAT,XLHT,
1KHORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
2PSCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KODE
DIMENSION X(20),Y(20),Z(20),NODE(20)

C C C
*** TO CALCULATE THE INCENTER OF TRIANGLES
10 CONTINUE
IF(NODE(4).EQ.0) NEND=3
IF(NEND.NE.3) GO TO 20
A = SQRT((X(2)-X(3))**2+(Y(2)-Y(3))**2+(Z(2)-Z(3))**2)
B = SQRT((X(1)-X(3))**2+(Y(1)-Y(3))**2+(Z(1)-Z(3))**2)
C = SQRT((X(1)-X(2))**2+(Y(1)-Y(2))**2+(Z(1)-Z(2))**2)
AC1 = A/(A+B+C)
AC2 = B/(A+B+C)
AC3 = C/(A+B+C)
XOC = AC1*X(1)+AC2*X(2)+AC3*X(3)
YOC = AC1*Y(1)+AC2*Y(2)+AC3*Y(3)
ZOC = AC1*Z(1)+AC2*Z(2)+AC3*Z(3)
GO TO 190
20 CONTINUE

C C C
*** TO CALCULATE THE CENTROID OF RODS,BARS,AND QUADS
XOC = 0.0
YOC = 0.0
ZOC = 0.0
FND=0.0
DO 100 I=1,NEND
IF(NODE(I).EQ.0) GO TO 100
IF(I.GT.8) GO TO 101
FND=FND+1.0
XOC = XOC+X(I)
YOC = YOC+Y(I)
ZOC = ZOC+Z(I)
100 CONTINUE
101 XOC=XOC/FND
YOC=YOC/FND
ZOC=ZOC/FND
190 CONTINUE

C C C
*** TO REDUCE THE SIZE OF THE ELEMENT
DO 200 I=1,NEND

```

```

00000940
00000950
00000960
00000970
00000980
00000990
00001000
00001010
00001020
00001030
00001040
00001050
00001060
00001070
00001080
00001090
00001100
00001110
00001120
00001130
00001140
00001150
00001160
00001170
00001180
00001190
00001200
00001210
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00001390
00001400
00001410

```



```

IF(NODE(I).EQ.0) GO TO 200
X(I) = X(I)*DMAG
Y(I) = Y(I)*DMAG
Z(I) = Z(I)*DMAG
200 CONTINUE
C
C *** TO CALCULATE THE CENTROID OF THE REDUCED ELEMENT
C
XRC = XOC*DMAG
YRC = YOC*DMAG
ZRC = ZOC*DMAG
C
C *** SHIFT CORNERS OF ORIGINAL AND REDUCED TO MAKE CENTROIDS MATCH
C
DO 400 I=1,NEND
IF(NODE(I).EQ.0) GO TO 400
X(I) = X(I)+(XOC-XRC)
Y(I) = Y(I)+(YOC-YRC)
Z(I) = Z(I)+(ZOC-ZRC)
400 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE GARROW(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,NC,XHEAD,YHEAD)
C
C * * * * *
C *** TO DRAW ARROWS FROM X1,Y1 TO X2,Y2.
C *** CALLED BY PLOTX
C
C * * * * *
DEN = SQRT((X2-X1)**2+(Y2-Y1)**2)
IF(DEN.EQ.0.0) GO TO 5000
C = (X1-X2)/DEN
S = (Y1-Y2)/DEN
CALL CALPLT(X1,Y1,3)
CALL CALPLT(X2,Y2,2)
IF(NC.LT.1) GO TO 1000
XA = X2+(C*XHEAD-S*YHEAD)
YA = Y2+(S*XHEAD+C*YHEAD)
CALL CALPLT(XA,YA,2)
IF(NC.LT.2) GO TO 1000
XB = X2+(C*XHEAD-S*(-YHEAD))
YB = Y2+(S*XHEAD+C*(-YHEAD))
CALL CALPLT(XB,YB,2)
IF(NC.LT.3) GO TO 1000
CALL CALPLT(X2,Y2,2)
IF(NC.LT.4) GO TO 1000

```



```

XC = X2+(-S*YHEAD)
YC = Y2+(+C*YHEAD)
CALL CALPLT(XC,YC,2)
IF(NC-LT.5) GO TO 1000
XD = X2+(-S*(-YHEAD))
YD = Y2+(+C*(-YHEAD))
CALL CALPLT(XD,YD,2)
CONTINUE
1000 CALL CALPLT(X2,Y2,3)
5000 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE NOLET(NUMPT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT)
* * * * *
** FOR ANNOTATING GRID POINT NUMBERS ON PLOTS.
** CALLED BY PSAP1
* * * * *
COMMON/CONTRL/ KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT,KSYMXY,KSYMZX,KSYMZY,NOTAT,XLHT,
1KHORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
2PSCALE,KDISF,DMAK,KQCE
COMMON/LIMITS/ XXMAX,YYMAX,ZZMAX,XXMIN,YYMIN,ZZMIN,NDMAX,NDMIN,
1NELMAX,NELMIN
COMMON/XYZLIM/ XYZMAX(3),XYZMIN(3)
COMMON/ABLK/ A(3,3)
COMMON/KOUNT/ NNODE,NDEST,NUDISP,NVDISP,NWDISP
COMMON/POELS/ DELX,DELY
DIMENSION NUMPT(1),XPT(1),YPT(1),ZPT(1),UPT(1),VPT(1),WPT(1)
II = KHORZ
JJ = KVERT
XSHIFT = 0.0
YSHIFT = 0.0
ZSHIFT = 0.0
DO 500 I=1,NNODE
IF(NUMPT(I).LE.0) GO TO 500
IF(NUMPT(I).LT.NDMIN) OR .NUMPT(I).GT.NDMAX) GO TO 500
IF(XPT(I).GT.XYZMAX(1)) GO TO 500
IF(XPT(I).LT.XYZMIN(1)) GO TO 500
IF(YPT(I).GT.XYZMAX(2)) GO TO 500
IF(YPT(I).LT.XYZMIN(2)) GO TO 500
IF(ZPT(I).GT.XYZMAX(3)) GO TO 500
IF(ZPT(I).LT.XYZMIN(3)) GO TO 500
X = (XPT(I)+XSHIFT)/PSCALE
Y = (YPT(I)+YSHIFT)/PSCALE
Z = (ZPT(I)+ZSHIFT)/PSCALE

```



```

20 GO TO 900
21 CONTINUE
22 GO TO (21,22,23,24), MTYPE
23 CALL ADTRUS
24 GO TO 900
25 CALL ADPLAN
26 GO TO 900
27 CALL AD3CEE
28 GO TO 500
29 CALL AD3DEE
30 GO TO 900
31 CONTINUE
32 GO TO (41,42,43), MTYPE
33 CALL NSSTRUS
34 GO TO 900
35 CALL NSPLAN
36 GO TO 900
37 CALL NS3DEE
38 RETURN
39 END
40 SUBROUTINE ERROR(N)
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4      GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE
9004   WRITE(6,9004)
      FORMAT(//,1X,'ABNORMAL TERMINATION OCCURRED IN PLOTX'//)
5      GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE
9005   WRITE(6,9005)
      FORMAT(//,'ABNORMAL TERMINATION IN THREEED,ELEMENT CARD ERROR'//)
6      GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE
9006   WRITE(6,9006)
      FORMAT(//,'ABNORMAL TERMINATION IN SOL21 ,ELEMENT CARD ERROR'//)
7      GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE
9007   WRITE(6,9007)
      FORMAT(//,'ABNORMAL TERMINATION IN ADTRUS,ELEMENT CARD ERROR'//)
8      GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE
9008   WRITE(6,9008)
      FORMAT(//,'ABNORMAL TERMINATION IN ADPLAN,ELEMENT CARD ERROR'//)
9      GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE
9009   WRITE(6,9009)
      FORMAT(//,'ABNORMAL TERMINATION IN AD3DEE,ELEMENT CARD ERROR'//)
10     GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE
9010   WRITE(6,9010)
      FORMAT(//,'ABNORMAL TERMINATION IN ADBEAM,ELEMENT CARD ERROR'//)
11     GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE
9011   WRITE(6,9011)
      FORMAT(//,'ABNORMAL TERMINATION IN NSTRUS,ELEMENT CARD ERROR'//)
12     GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE
9012   WRITE(6,9012)
      FORMAT(//,'ABNORMAL TERMINATION IN NSPLAN,ELEMENT CARD ERROR'//)
13     GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE
9013   WRITE(6,9013)
      FORMAT(//,'ABNORMAL TERMINATION IN NS3DEE,ELEMENT CARD ERROR'//)
14     GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE
9014   WRITE(6,9014)
      FORMAT(//,'ABNORMAL TERMINATION NONSAP MESH CANNOT BE PLOTTED'//)
15     GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE
16     GO TO 1000
      CONTINUE

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GO TO 1000
17 CONTINUE
GO TO 1000
18 CONTINUE
GO TO 1000
19 CONTINUE
GO TO 1000
20 CONTINUE
1000 CALL PSTOP
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE GEOM9(NUMFT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT)
C      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
C      *** GEOM9 READS SAP IV GEOMETRY DATA
C      *** CALLED BY PSAPI
C      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
C      COMMON/CONTRL/ KGEOM,KDATA,KPLOT,KSYMXY,KSYMxz,KSYMZY,NOTAT,XLHT,
1KHORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
2PSCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KODE
C      COMMON/KOUNT/ NNODE,NNDIST,NUDISP,NWDISP
C      COMMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NPAR(20),NELTYP,NUMEL
C      DIMENSION NUMPT(1),XPT(1),YPT(1),ZPT(1),UPT(1),VPT(1),WPT(1)
C      DATA CTEST/'C'
C      *** INSERT ROUTINE HERE
C      100 READ(5,100) HED
C      FORMAT(12A6)
C      *** READ MASTER CONTROL CARD
C      *** NUMNP = TOTAL NUMBER OF NODE POINTS
C      *** NELTYP = NUMBER OF ELEMENT GROUPS
C      200 READ(5,200) NUMNP,NELTYP
C      FORMAT(2I5)
C      NNODE=NUMNP
C      *****READ OR GENERATE NODAL POINT DATA
C      10 READ(5,9006) CT,N,XPT(N),YPT(N),ZPT(N),KN
C      NOLD=0
C      10 READ(5,9006) CT,N,XPT(N),YPT(N),ZPT(N),KN

```



```

9006 FORMAT(A1,I4,30X,3F10.0,I5)
C
C **CHECK FOR CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES
C
      IF (CT.NE.CTEST) GO TO 20
      R=XPT(N)
      XPT(N)=R*SIN(ZPT(N)/57.2958)
      ZPT(N)=R*COS(ZPT(N)/57.2958)
20 CONTINUE
      NUMPT(N)=N
      IF (NOLD.EQ.0) GO TO 50
C
C *****CHECK IF GENERATION IS REQUIRED
C
      IF (KN.EQ.0) GO TO 50
      NUM=(N-NOLD)/KN
      NUMN=NUM-1
      IF (NUMN.LT.1) GO TO 50
      XNUM=NLM
      DX=(XPT(N)-XPT(NOLD))/XNUM
      DY=(YPT(N)-YPT(NOLD))/XNUM
      DZ=(ZPT(N)-ZPT(NOLD))/XNUM
      K=NOLD
      DO 30 J=1,NUMN
      KK=K
      K=K+KN
      XPT(K)=XPT(KK)+DX
      YPT(K)=YPT(KK)+DY
      ZPT(K)=ZPT(KK)+DZ
      NUMPT(K)=K
30 CONTINUE
50 NOLD=N
      IF (N.NE.NUMNP) GO TO 10
      NUMEL=0
C ***** READ ELEMENT CONTROL CARDS
      DO 900 M=1,NELTYP
      READ(5,1001,END=999) (NPAR(I),I=1,14)
1001 FORMAT(14I5)
      WRITE(6,9010) (NPAR(I),I=1,14)
9010 FORMAT(//,10NPAR=,20I5//)
      MTYP=NPAR(1)
      CALL ELTYPE(MTYP,KGEOM)
900 CONTINUE
999 ENDFILE 10
      RETURN
      SUBROUTINE TRUSS
C

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C      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
C      ***      READS SAP IV TRUSS ELEMENT CARDS (ELTYPE 1)
C
C      ***      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
C      ***      CALLED BY ELTYPE
C
C      COMMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NPAR(20),NELTYP,NUMEL
C      N2=2
C      NUME=NP(2)
C      NUMMAT=NP(3)
C      ***      READ MATERIAL PROPERTY CARDS (DUMMY)
C      DO 10 I=1,NUMMAT
C      READ(5,1001) DUMMY
C      1001 FORMAT(10A8)
C      10 CONTINUE
C      ***      READ ELEMENT LOAD MUL. (DUMMY1)
C      DO 20 I=1,4
C      READ(5,1001) DUMMY1
C      20 CONTINUE
C      IF(NPAR(14).EQ.0) NPAR(14) = 1
C      N= NPAR(14)
C      ***      READ ELEMENT CONNECTION INFORMATION OR GENERATE
C      100 READ(5,1004) M,II,JJ,MTYP,TEM,KK
C      1004 FORMAT(4I5,F10.0,I5)
C      IF(KK.EQ.0) KK=1
C      120 IF (M.NE.N) GO TO 200
C      I=II
C      J=JJ
C      KKK=KK
C      200 CONTINUE
C      NUMEL=NUMEL+1
C      WRITE(10) N2,N,I,J
C      IF(N.EQ.NUME) RETURN
C      N=N+1
C      I=I+KKK
C      J=J+KKK
C      IF(N.GT.M) GO TO 100
C      GO TO 120
C      END
C      SUBROUTINE PLANE
C      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
C      ***      READS SAP IV MEMBRANE ELEMENT CARDS (ELTYPE 3)
C      ***      CALLED BY ELTYPE
C      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *

```



```

C
      DIMENSION EMUL(4,5),IE(5),IX(4)
      COMMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NPAR(20),NELTYP,NUMEL
      N4=4
      NUME= NPAR(2)
      NUMMAT= NPAR(3)
      READ MATERIAL PROPERTIES
      DO 60 M=1,NUMMAT
      READ(5,1010) MAT,NT
      FORMAT(2I5)
      IF(NT.EQ.0) NT=1
      NTC=2*NT
      DO 50 K=1,NTC
      READ(5,1005) DUMMY
      FORMAT(10A8)
      CONTINUE
      50 CONTINUE
      60 CONTINUE
      C**** READ ELEMENT LOAD FACTORS
      C
      1002 READ(5,1002) ((EMUL(I,J),J=1,5),I=1,4)
      FORMAT(5F10.0)
      C
      C**** READ ELEMENT PROPERTIES
      C
      IF(NPAR(14).EQ.0) NPAR(14) = 1
      N=NPAR(14)-1
      130 READ(5,1003) M,((IE(I),I=1,4),KG
      1003 FORMAT(5I5,30X,I5)
      IF(KG.EQ.0) KG=1
      140 N=N+1
      IF(M.EQ.N) GO TO 145
      DO 142 I=1,4
      IX(I)=IX(I)+KG
      142 GO TO 150
      145 DO 148 I=1,4
      148 IX(I)=IE(I)
      150 CONTINUE
      I = IX(1)
      J = IX(2)
      K = IX(3)
      L = IX(4)
      NUMEL=NUMEL+1
      WRITE(10) N4,N,I,J,K,L
      310 IF(N.EQ.NUME) RETURN
      IF(N.EC.M) GO TO 130
      GO TO 140
      END

```

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00006120
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00006200
00006210

```



```

J = J + KKK
IF (N-GT.M) GO TO 100
GO TO 120
END
SUBROUTINE THREEED
  * * * * *
  *** THIS SUBROUTINE READS SAP IV 3-D 8 NODE BRICK ELEMENTS
  *** CALLED BY ELTYPE
  * * * * *
  DIMENSION INP(8),NP(8)
  COMMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NPAR(20),NELTYP,NUMEL
  N8=8
  NUME=NP(2)
  NUMMAT=NP(3)
  NDISLD=NP(4)
  READ THE MATERIAL PROPERTIES
  DO 50 M=1,NUMMAT
    READ(5,9002) DUMMY
    9002 FORMAT(20A4)
    CONTINUE
  C * * *
  READ DISTRIBUTED SURFACE LOADS
  IF(NDISLD.EQ.0) GO TC 61
  DO 60 M=1,NDISLD
    READ(5,9002) DUMMY
    CONTINUE
    60 CONTINUE
  C * * *
  READ ACCELERATION DUE TO GRAVITY
  READ(5,9002) DUMMY
  C * * *
  READ ELEMENT LOAD CASE MULTIPLIERS
  DO 80 I=1,5
    READ(5,9002) DUMMY
    80 CONTINUE
  IF(NPAR(14).EQ.0) NPAR(14)=1
  NEL=NP(14)-1
  130 READ(5,9006) INEL,(INP(I),I=1,8),ININT,IMAT,IINC
  9006 FORMAT(12I5)
  IF(IINC.EQ.0) IINC=1
  140 NEL=NEL+1
  ML=INEL-NEL
  IF(ML)150,155,160
  CALL ERROR(5)
  C * * *
  155 NO GENERATION OF NODE POINTS REQUIRED
  DO 156 I=1,8
    NP(I)=INP(I)
  C * * *

```

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C00C670C
C0006710
C0006720
C0006730
C0006740
C0006750
C00C676C
C0006770
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C0006790
C0006800
C0006810
C0006820
C0006830
C00C6840
C00C6850
C0006860
C00C687C
C0006880
C0006890
C00C690C
C0006910
C0006920
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C0006980
C0006990
C0007000
C0007010
C0007020
C00C703C
C0007040
C0007050
C0007060
C0007070
C0007080
C0007090
C0007100
C0007110
C0007120
C0007130
C000714C
C0007150
C0007160
C0007170

```



```

IF (INCL.EQ.0) INCL=1
GO TO 70
DO 65 I=1,4
60 IX(I)=IX(I) + INCL
65 CONTINUE
70 I=IX(1)
J=IX(2)
K=IX(3)
L=IX(4)
NUMEL = NUMEL +1
WRITE(10) N4,NN,I,J,K,L
GO TO 500
440 WRITE(6,2005) MM
2005 FORMAT(19HOCARD FOR ELEMT(,15,14H) IS IN ERROR.,1X)
500 ISTOP =1
IF(NN.LT.MM) GO TO 110
IF(NN.EQ.NUME) RETURN
IF(ISTOP.EQ.1) STOP
GO TO 100
END
SUBROUTINE BNDRY
* * * * *
C C C C C
*** READS SAP IV BOUNDARY ELEMENT CARDS (ELTYPE 7)
*** BOUNDARY ELEMENTS ARE NOT PLOTTED
*** CALLED BY ELTYPE
* * * * *
C C C C C
COMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NPAR(20),NELTYP,NUMEL
NUME=NPAR(2)
READ LOAD CASE CARD (DUMMY)
1002 READ(5,1002) DUMMY
FORMAT(10A8)
C *** READ BOUNDARY ELEMENT CARDS
N=0
100 READ(5,1004) M,II,KK
N=N+1
IF(N.GE.NUME) RETURN
IF(KK.GT.0) GO TO 200
GO TO 100
200 READ(5,1004) M2,II2,KK2
N=N+(M2-M)/KK
IF(N.GE.NUME) RETURN
GO TO 100
1004 FORMAT(2I5,25X,I5)
END

```



```

SUBROUTINE SOL21
  * * * * *
  *** THIS SUBROUTINE READS SAP IV 3-D,8-20 NODE BRICK ELEMENTS
  *** CALLED BY ELTYPE
  * * * * *
  * * * * *
  DIMENSION NP(20),INP(20)
  COMMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NFAR(20),NELTYP,NUMEL
  N20=20
  NSOL21=NP(2)
  NUMMAT=NP(3)
  MAXTP=NP(4)
  IF(MAXTP.EQ.0) MAXTP=1
  NORTHO=NP(5)
  NDLS=NP(6)
  MAXNOD=NP(7)
  IF(MAXNOD.EQ.0) MAXNOD=21
  IF(MAXNOD.EQ.8) N20=8
  NOPSET=NP(8)
  READ THE MATERIAL PROPERTY CARDS
  DO 50 J=1,NUMMAT
    9002 FORMAT(2I5)
    IF(NTP.EQ.0) NTP=1
    NTP2=2*NTP
    DO 40 JJ=1,NTP2
      READ(5,9004) DUMMY
    9004 FORMAT(20A4)
    CONTINUE
    CONTINUE
    READ MATERIAL AXES ORIENTATION SETS
    IF(NORTHO.EQ.0) GO TO 61
    DO 60 J=1,NORTHO
      READ(5,9004) DUMMY
    60 CONTINUE
    CONTINUE
    READ DISTRIBUTED SURFACE LOAD DATA
    IF(NDLS.EQ.0) GO TO 71
    NDLS2=NDLS*2
    DO 70 J=1,NDLS2
      READ(5,9004) DUMMY
    70 CONTINUE
    CONTINUE
    READ STRESS OUTPUT LOCATION SETS
    IF(NOPSET.EQ.0) GO TO 81
  * * * * *

```



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1KHORZ,KVERT,PHI,THETA,PSI,NEWFR,ISCALE,PLOTSZ,XORGN,YORGN,
2PSCALE,KDISP,DMAG,KCCE
COMMON/KOUNT/ NNODE,ANDEST,NUDISP,NVDISP,NWCISP
COMMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NPAR(20),NELTYP,NUMEL
DIMENSION NUMPT(1),XPT(1),YPT(1),ZPT(1),UPT(1),VPT(1),WPT(1)
1,NUDE(20)
DATA CTEST/'X' '/'
NCARD=0
READ(5,9000) DUMMY
FORMAT(20A4)
9000 READ MASTER CONTROL CARDS
C *** NUMNP = TOTAL NUMBER OF NODE POINTS
C *** NELTYP = NUMBER OF ELEMENT GROUPS
C *** READ(5,9001) NUMNP,(IDOF(I),I=1,6),NEGL,NEGNL,MODEX,NSTE
9001 FORMAT(I5,6I1,I4,3I5)
NELTYP=NEGL+NEGNL
NNODE=NUMNP
READ(5,9002) IMASS,IDAMP,IMASSN,IDAMPN
FORMAT(4I5)
9002 READ(5,9002) IEIG
ISREF,NUMREF,IEQUIT,ITEMAX
READ(5,9000) DUMMY
READ(5,9000) DUMMY
READ(5,9000) DUMMY
READ OR GENERATE NODAL POINT DATA
C *** NOD=0
NEQ=0
10 READ(5,9006)CT,N,(ID(I),I=1,6),XPT(N),YPT(N),ZPT(N),KN
9006 FORMAT(A1,I4,I4,I4,5I5,3F10.0,I5)
C *** CHECK FOR CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES
IF(CT.NE.CTEST) GO TO 12
DUM=ZPT(N)/57.2958
R=YPT(N)
YPT(N)=R*COS(ZPT(N)/57.2958)
ZPT(N)=R*SIN(ZPT(N)/57.2958)
12 CONTINUE
NUMPT(N)=N
IF(NODC.EQ.0) GO TO 50
FOR GENERATION OF FIXED BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
DO 15 I=1,6
IF(ICOLD(I).EQ.-1.AND.ID(I).EQ.0) ID(I)=IDOLD(I)
CONTINUE
15 IF(KNOLD.EQ.0) GO TO 5C
NUM=(N-NOLD)/KNOLD
NUMN=NUM-1
IF(NUMN.LT.1) GO TO 50
C *** TO COUNT DOFS TO DETERMINE NUMBER OF IC CARDS

```

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DO 20 I=1,6
  IF(IDOF(I).EQ.0.AND.IDOLD(I).EQ.0) NEQ=NEQ+NUMN
20 CONTINUE
  DX=(XPT(N)-XPT(NOLD))/NUM
  IF(CT.NE.CTEST) GO TC 21
  ROLD=YPT(NOLD)/COS(DUMOLD)
  RNEW=YPT(N)/COS(DUM)
  DR=(RNEW-ROLD)/NUM
  DT=(DUM-DUMOLD)/NUM
  GO TO 22
21 CONTINUE
  DY=(YPT(N)-YPT(NOLD))/NUM
  DZ=(ZPT(N)-ZPT(NOLD))/NUM
22 CONTINUE
  K=NOLD
DO 30 J=1,NUMN
  KK=K
  K=K+KNOLD
  XPT(K)=XPT(KK)+DX
  IF(CT.NE.CTEST) GO TO 26
  ROLD=ROLD+DR
  DUMOLD=DUMOLD+DT
  YPT(K)=ROLD*COS(DUMOLD)
  ZPT(K)=ROLD*SIN(DUMOLD)
  GO TO 28
26 CONTINUE
  YPT(K)=YPT(KK)+DY
  ZPT(K)=ZPT(KK)+DZ
28 CONTINUE
  NUMPT(K)=K
30 CONTINUE
50 NOLD=N
  KNOLD=KN
  DUMOLD=DUM
  TO COUNT DOFS TO DETERMINE NUMBER OF IC CARDS
C ** DO 55 I=1,6
  IF(IDOF(I).EQ.0.AND.ID(I).EQ.0) NEQ=NEQ+1
  IDGLD(I)=ID(I)
55 CONTINUE
C *** IF(N.NE.NUMNP) GO TO 10
  READ LOAD CONTROL CARDS
  READ(5,9000) DUMMY
  DO 80 I=1,IMASSN
  IF(IMASSN.EQ.0) GO TO 81
  REAC(5,9000) DUMMY
80 CONTINUE
81 CONTINUE
  IF(ICAMPN.EQ.0) GO TC 91

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NUMMAT=NPARG(16)
N2=2
IF(NUMMAT.EQ.0) NUMMAT=1
IF(NPAR(15).EQ.1) NCARD=2
IF(NPAR(15).EQ.3) NCARD=3
IF(NPAR(15).NE.2) GO TO 20
CARDNR=NPARG(17)/8.0
NCARD=INT(CARDNR)
TEST=CARDNR-NCARD
IF(TEST.GT.0.1) NCARD=NCARD+1
NCARD=NCARD+2
20 CONTINUE
READ MATERIAL PROPERTIES
DO 50 J=1,NUMMAT
DO 45 I=1,NCARD
READ(5,9000) DUMMY
9000 FORMAT(20A4)
CONTINUE
CGNTINUE
READ OR GENERATE ELEMENT DATA CARDS
IF(NPAR(14).EQ.0) NPAR(14)=1
NEL=NPARG(14)-1
READ(5,9002) INEL,II,JJ,IINC
9002 FORMAT(3I5,20X,I5)
IF(IINC.EQ.0) IINC=1
140 NEL=NEL+1
ML=INEL-NEL
IF(ML) 150,155,160
150 CALL ERROR(7)
155 NO GENERATION OF NODE POINTS REQUIRED
I=II
J=JJ
GO TO 162
GENERATION OF NODE POINTS REQUIRED
160 I=I+KN
J=J+KN
162 CONTINUE
NUMEL=NUMEL+1
WRITE(10) N2,NEL,I,J RETURN
IF(NEL.EQ.NPAR(2)) RETURN
IF(NEL.LT.INEL) GO TO 140
KN=IINC
GO TO 130
130 END
SUBROUTINE ADPLAN
COMMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NPAR(20),NELTYP,NUMEL
DIMENSION NP(12),INP(8)

```

C


```
C C *** THIS SUBROUTINE TO READ ADINA 8-NODE PLANE ELEMENT DATA  
C C *** IT IS CALLED BY ELTYPE  
  
C C *  
C C * NUMMAT=NPARG(16)  
C C * NSTRES=NPARG(13)  
C C * CALCULATE THE NUMBER OF MATERIAL CASE CARDS  
C C * IF(NPARG(15).EQ. 1) NCARD=1  
C C * IF(NPARG(15).EQ. 2) NCARD=1  
C C * IF(NPARG(15).EQ. 3) NCARD=4  
C C * IF(NPARG(15).EQ. 4) NCARD=4  
C C * IF(NPARG(15).EQ. 5) NCARD=2  
C C * IF(NPARG(15).EQ. 7) NCARD=1  
C C * IF(NPARG(15).EQ. 8) NCARD=1  
C C * IF(NPARG(15).EQ. 9) NCARD=1  
C C * IF(NPARG(15).EQ. 10) NCARD=6  
C C * IF(NPARG(15).EQ. 11) NCARD=6  
C C * IF(NPARG(15).EQ. 13) NCARD=1  
C C * IF(NPARG(15).NE.14) GC TO 20  
C C CARDNR=NPARG(17)/8.  
C C NCARD=INT(CARDNR)  
C C TEST=CARDNR-NCARD  
C C IF(TEST.GT.0.1) NCARD=NCARD+1  
C C CONTINUE  
C N12=12  
C ** READ MATERIAL PROPERTIES  
C DO 50 J=1,NUMMAT  
C   READ(5,9000) DUMMY  
C   FORMAT(20A4)  
C   DO 45 I=1,NCARD  
C     READ(5,9000) DUMMY  
C     CONTINUE  
C 45 CONTINUE OUTPUT TABLE CARDS  
C ** READ STRESS  
C IF(NPARG(13).EQ.0) GO TO 61  
C DO 60 I=1,NSTRES  
C   READ(5,9000)DUMMY  
C   CONTINUE  
C 60 CONTINUE  
C 61 READ AND GENERATE ELEMENT DATA CARDS  
C ** IF(NPARG(14).EQ.0) NPARG(14)=1  
C NEL=NPARG(14)-1  
C READ(5,9002) INEL,IINC  
C IF(IINC.EQ.0) IINC=1
```



```

9002 FORMAT(15,15X,I5)
9004 READ(5,5004)(INP(I),I=1,8)
140 FORMAT(8I5)
    ML=INEL+1
    IF(ML)150,155,160
150 CALL ERROR(8)
C *** NO GENERATION OF NODE POINTS REQUIRED
155 DO 156 I=1,4
    I5=I+4
    I9=I+8
    NP(I)=INP(I)
    NP(I5)=0
    NP(I9)=INP(I5)
    CONTINUE
156 GO TO 162
C *** GENERATION OF NODE POINTS REQUIRED
160 DO 161 I=1,N12
    IF(NP(I).EQ.0) GO TO 161
    NP(I)=NP(I)+KN
    CONTINUE
161 CONTINUE
162 NUMEL=NUMEL+1
    WRITE(10) N12,NEL,(NP(I),I=1,N12)
    IF(NEL.EQ.NPAR(2)) RETURN
    IF(NEL.LT.INEL) GO TC 140
    KN=I*INC
    GO TO 130
END
SUBROUTINE AD3DEE
    * * * * *
    *** THIS SUBROUTINE TO READ ADINA 3-D SOLID ELEMENT DATA
    *** THIS ROUTINE CALLED BY ELTYPE
    * * * * *
    COMMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NPAR(20),NELTYP,NUMEL
    DIMENSION NP(20),INP(20)
    NUMMAT=NP(16)
    NSTRES=NP(13)
    C *** CALCULATE THE NUMBER OF MATERIAL CASE CARDS
    IF(NPAR(15).EQ.1) NCARD=1
    IF(NPAR(15).EQ.2) NCARD=2+NPAR(18)
    IF(NPAR(15).EQ.3) NCARD=4
    IF(NPAR(15).EQ.4) NCARD=4
    IF(NPAR(15).EQ.5) NCARD=2

```


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```

IF(NPAR(15).EQ. 8) NCARD=1
IF(NPAR(15).EQ. 9) NCARD=1
IF(NPAR(15).EQ.10) NCARD=6
IF(NPAR(15).EQ.11) NCARD=6
IF(NPAR(15).EQ.12) GC TO 20
CARDNR=NPAR(17)/8.0
NCARD=INT(CARDNR)
TEST=CARDNR-NCARD
IF(TEST.GT.0.1) NCARD=NCARD+1
CONTINUE
20 N20=20
C *** READ MATERIAL PROPERTIES
DO 50 J=1,NUMMAT
9000 READ(5,9000) DUMMY
      FORMAT(20A4)
      DO 45 I=1,NCARD
        REAC(5,9000) DUMMY
        CONTINUE
45 CONTINUE
50 READ STRESS OUTPUT TABLE CARDS
C *** IF(NPAR(13).EQ.0) GC TO 61
DO 60 I=1,NSTRES
60 READ(5,9000) DUMMY
      CONTINUE
61 CONTINUE
IF(NPAR(14).EQ.0) NPAR(14)=1
NEL=NPAR(14)-1
130 READ(5,9002) INEL,IINC
9002 FORMAT(15,30X,15)
      IF(IINC.EQ.0) IINC=1
      READ(5,9004) (INP(I),I=1,8)
9004 READ(5,9004) (INP(I),I=9,N20)
      FORMAT(12I5)
140 NEL=NEL+1
      ML=INEL-NEL
      IF(ML) 150,155,160
150 CALL ERROR(9)
C *** NO GENERATION OF NODE POINTS REQUIRED
155 DO 156 I=1,N20
      NP(I)=INP(I)
      CONTINUE
156 GO TO 162
C *** GENERATION OF NODE PCINTS REQUIRED
160 DO 161 I=1,N20
      IF(NP(I).EQ.0) GC TO 161
      NP(I)=NP(I)+KN
      CONTINUE
161 CONTINUE
162 CONTINUE

```



```

NUMEL=NUMEL+1
WRITE(10) N20,NEL,(NP(I),I=1,N20)
IF(NEL.EQ.NPAR(2)) RETURN
IF(NEL.LT.INEL) GO TO 140
KN=IINC
GO TO 130
END
SUBROUTINE ADBEAM
C * * * * *
C *** THIS SUBROUTINE TO READ ADINA 2NODE BEAM ELEMENTS ***
C *** THIS ROUTINE CALLED BY ELTYPE ***
C * * * * *
COMMON/GCONT/NUMNP,NPAR(20),NELTYP,NUMEL
N2=2
NUMMAT=NP(16)
IF(NUMMAT.EQ.0) NUMMAT=1
READ MATERIAL PROPERTIES
DO 50 J=1,NUMMAT
DO 45 I=1,2
READ(5,9000) DUMMY
FORMAT(20A4)
CONTINUE
C * * * * *
C *** READ STRESS OUTPUT TABLE CARDS ***
C *** IF(NPAR(13).EQ.0) GO TO 81 ***
C *** IF(NPAR(14).EQ.0) NPAR(14)=16 ***
C *** NST=NP(13) ***
C *** CARDST=NP(14)/16.0 ***
C *** NCDST=INT(CARDST) ***
C *** TEST=CARDST-NCDST ***
C *** IF(TEST.GT.0.01) NCDST=NCDST+1 ***
C *** NST=NST+NCDST ***
C *** DO 80 I=1,NST ***
C *** READ(5,9000) DUMMY ***
C *** CONTINUE ***
C * * * * *
C *** READ OR GENERATE ELEMENT DATA CARDS ***
C *** IF(NPAR(17).EQ.0) NPAR(17)=1 ***
C *** NEL=NP(17)-1 ***
C *** READ(5,9002) INEL,II,JJ,IINC ***
C *** FORMAT(3I5,15X,15) ***
C *** IF(IINC.EQ.0) IINC=1 ***
C *** NEL=NEL+1 ***
C *** ML=INEL-NEL ***

```



```

IF (ML) 150,155,160
CALL ERROR(10)
C *** NO GENERATION OF NODE POINTS REQUIRED
155 I=II
J=JJ
GO TO 162
C *** GENERATION OF NODE PCINTS REQUIRED
160 I=I+KN
J=J+KN
162 CONTINUE
NUMEL=NUMEL+1
WRITE(10) N2,NEL,I,J
IF (NEL.EQ.NPAR(2)) RETURN
IF (NEL.LT.INEL) GO TO 140
KN=IINC
GO TO 130
END
SUBROUTINE GEOM2 (NUMFT,XPT,YPT,ZPT,UPT,VPT,WPT)
CALL ERROR(14)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE NSTRUS
C * * * * *
C *** THIS SUBROUTINE TO READ NON SAP TRUSS ELEMENTS
C *** CALLED BY ELTYPE
C * * * * *
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE NSPLAN
C * * * * *
C *** THIS SUBROUTINE TO READ NON SAP 2 D 8 NODE PLANE ELEMENTS
C *** CALLED BY ELTYPE
C * * * * *
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE NS3DEE
C * * * * *
C *** THIS SUBROUTINE TO READ NON SAP 3-D ELEMENT DATA
C *** CALLED BY ELTYPE
C * * * * *

```



```

20C DO 20 I=1,NNODE
    UPT(I) = DISPD(NTIME,1,1)
    VPT(I) = DISPD(NTIME,2,1)
    WPT(I) = DISPD(NTIME,3,1)
    20 CONTINUE
    25 CONTINUE
    RETURN
    END

```

```

00003920
00003930
00003940
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00003960
00003970
00003980
00003990

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LIST OF REFERENCES

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